P & O
SCOTCH WHISKY.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
Rs. 2-12-0, PER BOTTLE.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,935—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 14, 1900. [TEN PAGES.]

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

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ROYAL ASIATI

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 18th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, at 10 a.m. on the 17th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th May.

FOR KARACHEE, SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA AND LAMOO.

S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 26th May.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 19th May.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th May, 1900

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co. LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. Dca. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th May.
,, R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th June.
,, Dca. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th July.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	550	825	880	935	1,000
2nd ,,	325	500	525	550	600
3rd ,,	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on Application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONG-KONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 19th May, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of Interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Officials, their Families, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, forwarded and insured.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept and interest allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be learned on application.

DRAFTS ISSUED CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT payable in all parts of the World, granted for the use of Travellers.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS and FOREIGN CURRENCIES purchased and supplied.

DIVIDENDS, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency transacted.

HAND BOOK of information free on application.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

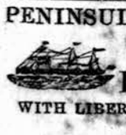
HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style ear furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	26th ,,
M.L. SOBRAON	7240	L. M. Wibmer	2nd June.
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	9th ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	5251	J. F. Jephson	16th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	30th ,,
* PARRAMATTA	4386	A. Symons	7th July.
M.L. ARABIA	7933	J. S. Parfitt	14th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Sendon	21st ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	E. Street	4th Aug.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 29th March, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,213	1st June 1900,
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanzo	3,820	1st July, 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	22nd May, 1900.
*SILESIA	G. Verona	5,195	15th June, 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,253	15th July, 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	,, 1,060.	,, 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	25th May, 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8th May 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	7th June, 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchateau	5th July, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	2nd Aug., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SYDNEY," 4,232 tons, Captain Ambert, to sail on or about the 30th May, 1900, for weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

ATTENTION is solicited to the Company's fine selections of RHINE, MOSELLE and other light WINES, suitable for use in Hot Weather.

SPARKLING AND STILL HOCKS.
SPARKLING MOSELLES.
SAUTERNES.
HUNGARIAN WINES.
CLARETS, BURGUNDIES.

A newly-revised Wine List, with full information, will be sent on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

FRENCH STORES.

TRUFFLED SAUSAGES.
CHOUCROUTE GARNI.
ANCHOVIES IN OIL.
THOU IN OIL.
ROYANS A LA BORDELAISE.
PATE DE FOIES GRAS.
PREPARED FRENCH MUSTARD.
FRENCH SAUCES.
ASPARAGUS EXTRA FINE.
MUSHROOMS DE PARIS.
MACEDOINE DE LEGUMES.
PETITS POIS, EXTRA Quality.
ASPARAGUS POINTES.
TRUFFES DU PERIGORD.
TRUFFES PIECES FOR COOKING.
COCKS COMBS.
GUENELLES GARNITURE FINANCIER.

SPANISH AND FRENCH OLIVES.

BEST YORK HAMS, boiled in cut ..... Rs. 2-8 Per lb.
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON, in flitch ..... Rs. 1-0 Per lb.

The above Stores, &c., guaranteed the best obtainable in the Home and Continental Houses.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,
IMPORTER OF
HIGH CLASS STORES.
83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF MALT AND COD LIVER OIL,
Contains all the Elements of Nutrition in a concentrated and readily assimilable form.

Prepared in England under the Company's Special Instructions.

Rs. 2 per Large Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., {SASSOON HOUSE,} BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS. WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

MARCKS'
HIGH-CLASS KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES
CHAINS, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY AND PLATE
ON
THE TIMES'
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

WE cannot claim any originality in connection with the MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM. All that we did over 20 years ago in connection with our Pianoforte Department was to introduce into India a plan of MONTHLY PAYMENTS which had been found to work well and to the satisfaction of all concerned in England and elsewhere, and having now in view what proved so great a success, namely THE TIMES offer of their "Encyclopædia Britannica," by MONTHLY PAYMENTS, we have as a special inducement to our customers and the public extended the

MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.
MONTHLY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

To all Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Plate, &c., in addition to Pianofortes, and Bicycles.

Our Catalogues of 178 Pages, forwarded Free on Application.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &C.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following

Prices:—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.
CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
EDISON'S PROJECTING KINETOSCOPE AND PHONOGRAPH.
TIVOLI THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, 14th inst., at 6-30 p.m.

SOME splendid New Views of Bombay will be exhibited by the KINETOSCOPE; also some Figures larger than life, never before seen in Bombay. During the intervals of the films, some attractive Transvaal war slides will be shown.

The ENTIRE EXHIBITION will be novel and unique, and will afford such an entertainment as has never before been presented in Bombay.

☞ NOTE THE PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Rs 1-8, Re. 1, Annas 12, 8 and 4.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform and Children under 12 half price, to the first three classes.

Reserved seats can be booked on the day previous to either performance at THANAWALLA'S Cycle Works, Kalbadevi Road, or until 4 p.m. on the day of performance at the Theatre.

F. B. THANAWALLA,
Electrical Engineer, City and Guilds of London Institute.

WANTED,

A SUPERINTENDENT in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department, Secretariat, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 250—20—750.

Applications, with Copies of Accountants' Certificate and Testimonials of service should be addressed to the Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Bombay.

None but qualified men need apply.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have APPOINTED TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 22nd and 23rd May, 1900, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, to act during the absence of Mr. A. Abercrombie, who has obtained seven months' leave from the 8th May, 1900.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the Offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M., till 4 P.M., on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.
Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 11th May, 1900.

AUCTION NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in the Royal Indian Marine Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 28th May, 1900, and following days, commencing at 2 P.M., a quantity of old Marine and Naval Stores, consisting of Brass, Copper and Lead old Cordage, Blocks, Chain Cable, Boats, Drums, Empty Casks, Packing Cases, Wood Work, &c., &c.

The Stores will be ready for inspection of intending purchasers on the 21st idem.

TERMS OF SALE.—A deposit of 25 per cent. is to be immediately paid as the lots are knocked down, and the remainder to be paid and the articles cleared away on or before the fifteenth day after the sale; otherwise the deposits will be forfeited and lots re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars, apply to the Marine Storekeeper.

S. GOODRIDGE,
Director of the Royal Indian Marine.
R. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 8th May, 1900.

RARE OPPORTUNITY
FOR THE RULING CHIEFS AND NOBLES OF INDIA.

HAVING fortunately secured the RARE and UNIQUE WORK on HAMILTON'S GENEALOGIES of all Indian Princes, Nobles, Heroes, etc., etc., it is now offered FOR SALE. Mr. Craig of London says that 50 copies of the work were printed only for the Crowned Heads of Europe and Learned Societies in 1819 at Edinburgh. In 1888 at the Hardwicke sale a similar copy was sold for £75. The work is printed on parchment like paper, folio size. Superbly bound. In cased in a beautiful box with lock and key. No library in India, it is presumed, has got it. The Chiefs and the Premier Princes of India who have valuable and interesting libraries in their States will find the copy as an useful and valuable addition. The price including charges being only £60.

Orders are respectfully solicited at the earliest date possible, as it is presumed, it may be sold any time, by J. GHOSE and SONS, Book Collectors of Calcutta, at the offers received. Present temporary address, Indore Residency.

MEERZA MOHAMED TUCKEE BINDAHNEEM.

MANUFACTURER OF EVERY DISCRIPTION
OF
PAPER, ENVELOPES, CARDS, NOTE PAPER AND BOXED STATIONERY.
23RD ROAD,
MANDALAY.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.
Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a

NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK,

Consisting of 18 suites of rooms and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS
FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dressing-room & bath-room per diem Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person per diem Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons, per diem Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons, per diem Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO
F. PELITI,
10-11 ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

DAY LIGHT LOADING.
KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

CAMERAS.

	Rs.	a.
POCKET KODAKS	22	0
FOLDING POCKET KODAKS No. 1 ...	45	0
Do. do. do. No. 2 ...	70	0
BULL'S EYE KODAKS No. 2	36	0
Do. do. No. 4	55	0
CARTRIDGE do. No. 4	115	0
GLASSPLATE attachments for Cartridge Kodak No. 4...	55	0

SPOOLS.

	Rs.	a.
For POCKET KODAK, 12 Exp. ...Each	1	2
„ FOLDING POCKET, No. 1 12 Exp. ...	2	8
Do. do. No. 2 „ ...		4
„ BULL'S EYE KODAK. No. 2	3	4
„ Do. do. No. 4...	5	0
„ CARTRIDGE KODAK. No. 4...	5	0

Developing and Printing undertaken.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8, Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered, velvet lined case, Rs. 32-8.—MARCUS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"DYLISSIA" POWDER.—For the Toilet and Nursery. A toilet powder of exquisite quality, perfectly absorbent, safe and free from any poisonous ingredient; most valuable for improving the Complexion. Per box Re. 1-8.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SMART WASHING TIES. Six for Rs. 2-8, a new Stock just landed. Excellent Value. Special for Hot Weather wear. New and Select Patterns.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road (opposite Clock Tower).

100 RUPEES PRIZE.—Open to every body, nothing to pay. Apply for terms to The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £310,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Lahore, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Umritsar, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent., per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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By Order of the Board,
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Oriental Buildings, Bombay, 1st May, 1900.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

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FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund .....$ 115,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

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BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
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SALES BY AUCTION.

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No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in Messrs. D. Thacker and Co.'s Jatha by their order and on account and risk of The Lord Reay Mill.—
104 full pressed bales Bhusawal cotton.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th, and TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 15th instant, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Wandby Road, Esplanade, next to the Gaiety Theatre, the whole of the hotel furniture of the "Grand Hotel" consisting of valuable large counters, side boards, dinner tables, whatnots, chairs, writing, washing and dressing tables, large almirahs, gown and clothes presses, teapoys, one rose-wood grand square piano by R. Lip and Sohn one large cooking stove drawing room sofas, couches, easy chairs, handsome wall clocks, Persian and Brussel's carpets, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, linen, 11 plants cooking utensils, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

SUIT No. 610 OF 1894.
Jan Mahomed Haji Abd Suttar
vs.
Haji Abdula Hajee Abd Suttar.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the receiver appointed in the above Suit, the following properties:—

LOT No. 1.—THIS DAY; MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of vacant ground, together with the tatta fences and sheds standing on the fazundari ground belonging to Ludhabai Ebrahim, situate lying and being at Chinch-Bunder in Bombay sub-district, assessed under No. 14, containing by admeasurement seven hundred and thirty-four square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of Syed Achoo and others, on the north by the Chinch-Bunder 1st Row, on the west by the property of Mia Haji Aladin bin Haji Ebrahim Jitaker, and on the south by the property of Mahomed Ebrahim Parker belonging to the Jooma Musjid.

LOT No. 2.—TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p. m.

All that messuage, tenement or dwelling-house containing three apartments, covered with tiles and walls built with chunam and stones, situate, lying and being without the Fort walls of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, at a certain place called or known by the name of 2nd Koombharwada or Cross Road, thereon built, and standing in the books of the Collector of land Revenue under Nos. 1351, 1351. 1.202, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 31, and which said premises containing by admeasurement two hundred and eighty-three square yards and four-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Collector of assessment under No 77, and now under Ward B No. 1010 (1), sheets Nos. 37-39 and 41, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north, by the property of Seedick Haji Ebrahim, on the south, by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the west by Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, and on the east, by the sweeper's passage, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the Ismael Hajee Usman and Hajee Haroon Haji Adam, and also all that undivided moiety or half share in all that piece or parcel of fazundari vacant land or ground, situate, lying and being on the east side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and sixty-nine square yards and one-ninth of a square yard or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, and now under ward B No. 1010 (2) and Street No. 35, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the north by the property hereinbefore lastly described; on the south, by the property of Haji Hamed Haji Abdulla Nurani, on the west, by Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, and on the east, by the sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Haji Esmail Haji Ossman and Haji Haroon Haji Adam.

Secondly.—All that undivided moiety or half share in all those two pieces or parcels of fazundari land with the messuage tenement or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the eastern side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 283 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 77, and now under Ward B No. 1010 (1), and Street, Nos. 37, 39 and 41 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north by the property hereinafter next described; on the west, by Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street, and on the east, by the sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Haji Abdulla Haji Abd Suttar and Jan Mahomed Haji Abd Suttar and their tenants. And also all that undivided moiety or half share in all that piece or parcel of Fazundari vacant land or ground situate; lying and being on the east side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambeker Street in the Island of Bombay; in the sub-district of Bombay; containing by admeasurement 169 1-8 square yards or thereabouts; formerly assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 78, and now under ward B No. 1010, (2) and Street No. 35, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north by the property hereinbefore lastly described, on the south by the property of Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdulla Noorani, on the west by Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar street, and on the east by the sweeper's passage, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the said Hajee Abdulla Hajee And Suttar and Jan Mahomed Hajee Abd Suttar and their tenants.

The undivided moieties secondly described in Lot 5 are the other moieties of the same two pieces of land as those first described in Lot 5. They are described separately only because that is the mode of description in the mortgage referred to in the conditions of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned, or to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, and Wadya, Solicitors to the receiver.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT LAND AT LANOWLI, SUITABLE FOR BUILDING BUNGALOWS.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the owner the following:—

All that vacant piece of land situate at Lanowli, on the north side of the old Khandala Road, in the Registration sub-district of Wadgaon, containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 26 goontas, be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 151 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north by the vacant land of Mr. Rostomjee Ruttonjee, on the south by the old Khandala Road, on the east by the bungalows of Ebrahim Peermahomed, Mr. Radford, Dr. Mody, and Mr. Maganlal Shroff, and on the west by the bungalow of Mr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE PARCELS, &c., at the G. I. P. Railway loss luggage office, Victoria Terminus.

In accordance with section 55 and 53 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instruction from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed luggage and parcels, &c., particulars of which may be ascertained from the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 14th May, 1900.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF MATERIALS OF BUILDING AT COLABA.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell for removal, by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, 1900, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the whole of the materials of the House No. 7-11 at 3rd Koli Lane at Colaba.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.

SALE OF RAFTERS, PLANKS, C. I. PILLARS, PIPES, &c.

By order of Rao Bahadur Elappa Ballaram, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and

NOTICES.

SIR GEORGE COTTON ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

GENTLEMEN wishing to SUBSCRIBE to SIR GEORGE COTTON ENTERTAINMENT FUND will be good enough to send the AMOUNTS of their subscription to any of the following.

JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA,
DARASHAH RATANJI CHICHGAR,
For the Working Committee.

5th May, 1900.

NOTICE.
MATHERAN.
PLAGUE MEASURES.

ATTENTION is invited to the orders of Government in the "Government Gazette" of the 12th October, 1899.

2. (a) Persons other than owners and tenants of private Bungalows and Residents in Hotels in Matheran and (b) all servants and attendants, who come from infected areas are liable to detention in a Quarantine Camp unless provided with the certificates specifide in the Government Orders.

3. These certificates should be procured from the Local Plague Authorities.

M. COLLIE, Major, I. M. S.,
Superintendent, Matheran.

31st March, 1900.

NOTICE is hereby given that the UNDERSIGNED will LET the NOVELTY THEATRE from 1st May, 1900, for a period of 6 months on account and at the risk of the sublessee, Mr. DAYABHAI DHOLSAJI JAVERI the proprietor of the DESHI NATAK MANDALI. Applications for such lease may be made to Mr. SORABJI C. DHONDI, Byculla Terrace.—Dated this April 1900.

COWASJEE PALONJEE KHATAO.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

THE CITY WATCH & CLOCK STORE.
85, BECHOO CHATTERJEE'S STREET,
CALCUTTA.
OFFERING 2,000
FRESH WATCHES FOR SALE.
MONEY RETURNED IF NOT APPROVED.
JUST UNPACKED. GUARANTEED FOR 3 YEARS.

No. 1. Railway Regulator Watch, Rs. 3-8; No. 2, Rs. 4-8; No. 3, Rs. 5; and Curzon Watch, Rs. 5-8 each. Testimonials highest and any number. Soliciting early orders.

John Roberts & Co., Ltd.
BOMBAY.
FOR HIRE SEVERAL FIRST CLASS
BILLIARD TABLE
Complete in every respect.

TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would risk them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general

D. B DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

DOCTOR MENIST
SPECTACLES.
REVISED PRICES.

	Gold.	Silver	Steel & Nickel.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
With Turnpin Side	60	28	16
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Cur	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S.

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilette" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 26m. Sun sets, 6h. 26m. High water, 11-33m., 11-7s. Low water, 4-38m., 5-15s.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre, Projecting Kinetoscope and Phonograph, 6-30 p.m.

ARRIVAL.—Raja Bahadur Musavir Jung, the head of Raja Deen Dayal and Sons' Art Photographic Salon, has returned to Bombay.

A CARELESS CYCLIST.—Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Saturday, Burjorjee Pestonjee, a Parsee student, was charged with riding a bicycle, at Queen's Road, on Friday last, in a manner so rash and negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others. The accused admitted the offence and begged to be excused. He was fined Rs. 20 and warned to be careful in future.

SAILING WITHOUT LIGHTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Dhurma Tarya and Soma Luckma, boatmen, were charged with sailing their vessels, on Friday evening, without exhibiting lights. They were convicted and fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 5 respectively.—In a similar case Rama Luckma and Boda Mooljee, boatmen, were fined Rs. 5 and Rs. 20 respectively.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—The city coroner held an enquiry at the Jamsetji Hopital, on Saturday last, touching the death of Vijeoorbai, a Hindu girl, aged about fifteen years, who resided with her husband at Keeka Street. On Saturday morning, the deceased was cooking her mid-day meals, when her clothes caught fire, and she was extensively burnt all over her body; and died later on in the afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

A DISHONEST MEHTA.—Harry Dharamsi, a landing and shipping contractor, residing at Frere Road, has reported to the police that, on the 8th inst., he gave a cheque for Rs. 1,000 to his mehta Becher Muljee, with instructions to cash it at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to pay Rs. 300 out of the proceeds into the Agra Bank, and bring the balance to his office. It appeared that Becher paid the sum of Rs. 300 into the Agra Bank, and had absconded with the balance.

THEFT OF A GOLD RING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. Webb, on Saturday, Ramset Appa, a cook in the employ of Mrs. Davern, who resides at Mahim, was charged with theft of a gold ring, set with diamonds, the property of his mistress, from the drawer of a looking-glass, Mrs. Davern had been missing small sums of money from her purse since the accused was employed; and being arrested on suspicion, he produced the ring from the residence of a woman of his acquaintance. He was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months.

DEATH FROM A FALL.—At the Jamsetji Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. A. F. Turner, coroner, held an enquiry on the body of Balla Nowoba, aged about 35 years. It appeared that, on the 23rd April, the deceased was sleeping on a tier of grain bags that had been stacked in an open space of ground at Cahusac Bunder. During his sleep he rolled down from the tier, and was found by a policeman the next morning, lying on one side of the road, suffering from spasms of the whole body and from injuries which he had received by the fall. He was removed to the hospital, where he died from the effects of the injuries. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FIRE AT CLERK ROAD.—About 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a cadjan hut, occupied by a Hindoo labourer, situated at Clerk Road. The fire extended to the adjoining range of other huts, and the whole structure was in a short time enveloped in flames. The occupants of the chawl, mostly of a labouring class, made an attempt to remove their pots and other things, but were unsuccessful in saving them, and the result was that the whole of their goods was destroyed by fire. The municipal steamers were early at the scene, but were not utilised. The damage done is estimated at about Rs. 150. The origin of the fire is said to be careless use of the fire-place in one of the huts.

PARSEE GYMKHANA.—Khan Bahadur Darashah R. Chichgar presided at the annual meeting of members of the Parsee Gymkhana, held at the Gymkhana pavilion, Marine Lines, on Saturday last. It appeared from the report up to 31st December last that there were in all 280 members, of whom 49 were life members, 160 subscribing members, 36 new members, and 66 members on the absent list, while 12 had left during the year. Deep regret was expressed in the report at the death of the Hon. Mr. N. N. Wadia who was honorary secretary of the Gymkhana from its commencement, and latterly its honorary treasurer; and who had rendered valuable aid to the Gymkhana. Twenty-eight matches were played during the year, three of which were won and four lost while the rest were all drawn. The arrangements of the Presidency Match were made by the Gymkhana committee. The office-bearers of the past year were re-elected; and the proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

RESISTING A BAILIFF.—on Saturday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, Inspector Bartley charged a merchant, named AbbaRahimtoola, with rescuing a judgment-debtor from lawful custody and also with assault. Messrs. Kapadia and Suntoke appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Velinker. The evidence showed that about noon, on the 11th instant, one Pestonji Bhikhaji, a bailiff in the Small Causes Court, went with one Narayen Girdar, a servant in the employ of one Bamonji Shapurji, to execute a warrant of arrest for Rs. 1,097 against a merchant, in Abdool Rehman Street, named Rahimtoola Martan. Narayen pointed out Raimtoola Martan, the defendant in the suit, to the bailiff, who showed him the warrant, and caught hold of his arm. The accused Abba was present at the arrest, pushed the bailiff aside, and told the defendant to escape. The latter was running out of the room when the bailiff made a second attempt to arrest him, but was again prevented by the accused, who assaulted him. The accused also subsequently assaulted Narayen. He admitted his guilt, but appealed for mercy. His Worship convicted the accused and ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

A HINDU WOMAN BURIED ALIVE.—Mr. Turner, coroner, held an enquiry, on Saturday evening, at Gaumdevi Road, regarding the death of a Hindu woman, named Bhagutal, aged about 25, who resided at Byculla, and was with her husband working as a labourer in the Victoria Mill, at Gaumdevi Road. She was employed in assisting bricklayers and handing them pans of bricks and mortar. While she was at work, on Saturday afternoon, a heap of earth that had been piled up on one side of a tank in the compound of the mill, gave way, burying the deceased and two other labourers. On being extricated from the *debris*, the deceased was found to be quite dead and bleeding from the nose. The other two labourers escaped with slight injuries. Gushaham Siboo, a contractor, said he had taken the contract for excavating the tank of the mill and for building the side walls of the tank. Three out of the four walls had been completed, and a portion of the fourth wall was nearly finished; and the remaining portion had been dug out and made ready for the bricklayers to put up masonry. A portion of the unbricked-up side of the tank gave way. There was no necessity to shore up the side before it was bricked up; and the portion of the tank that gave way was not in any danger. The enquiry has been adjourned.

THE INDIAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

THE air of Clive Street on the 27th ultimo was redolent oratory, and manuscript eloquence flowed in torrents in the rooms of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, where the Indian Mining Association held its annual sederunt,. Of course, whenever coals are mentioned wagons naturally suggest themselves, and Mr. Gemmell, who presided, referred to the scarcity of wagons on the East Indian Railway. The coal trade of Bengal has an undoubted grievance against the Railway Company; at the same time it has increased by leaps and bounds, so that something may be urged on the part of the Railway in being unprovided for this sudden development, specially when it is considered how seriously the engineering strike retarded the delivery of the wagons ordered.

Mr. Gemmell considers that the coal industry has a special "claim for generous treatment at the hands of the Railways interested." We do not agree with this remark; the coal trade requires no generosity, all it asks is justice. It is quite capable of pushing its own way without any adventitious aid; it only asks the Railways to find the necessary wagons, which would enable them to carry the coal at a profit to all concerned. We are glad to see that the question of collieries owning their own wagons is being considered. We suggested this a long while ago.—*Capital.*

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE FAMINE.

FEARED WATER SCARCITY IN RAJKOT.

THE Agency Engineer, Kathiawar, has issued the followiug circular among the users of the Randarda Tank water:—"The Ageney Engineer requests that all users of water supplied from Randarda Lake will exercise the greatest care in preventing waste of water. The supply is only just sufficient to last till the monsoon, and it is urgent that every one should economize as far as possible in the event of the rain being late. No water for any purpose except domestic use can be given."

Cholera is fast spreading in the Broach City and in the District. There were four fatal cases of cholera on the 11th and seven on the 10th instant in the city, chiefly among the low caste people. On the Broach Tank Relief Work, a number of cases are occurring every day, and the relief works at Ankleshwar and Parvat, also, have been attacked. The panic-stricken work-people fly in all directions and, as a necessary consequence, the villages are infected. The Collector, Mr. Panse, has been actively moving about, and doing his best to face this unwelcome visitor. The Government Poor-house has over seven hundred inmates, and the Private Charitable Poor-house has about the same number. Clothes are supplied to these by the Broach General Relief Fund and the Broach Ladies' Relief Fund, as also by other charitably-disposed persons, and very substantial arrangements exist to provide every comfort to the famine-stricken. For the past four days, the heat has been intense, the thermometer being 108 deg. in the shade.

THE Directors of the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company have subscribed 100 guineas to the Liverpool Indian Famine Fund.

A PETITION FROM BROACH.

THE Mahomedans of Broach have addressed the following petition to the Chairman of the Bombay Famine Fund Committe:—

Sir,—We the undersigned Mahomedans of Broach on behalf of our poor and destitute co-religionists most respectfully beg to submit the following urgent appeal through the respected Collector of Broach in order that speedy pecuniary relief may be given them on account of the utter helpless state to which they are reduced by privation due to the famine prevailing in the district.

(2) The intensity of the famine and the dire distress that has resulted from it has been fully known to Government, and we do not wish to dwell at length upon the matter except to quote a resolution passed at a public meeting held under the presidentship of the Collector of Broach, which represents not only the public, but the official opinion of the district, that the distress is very bad and the sufferings of the poor of the most accute character. It is as follows:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that the nature of the famine in this district is as bad as in the worst-affected parts of the Presidency and that the wrong impression prevailing elsewhere that the distress is comparatively mild should be removed by forwarding copies of this resolution to the Chairman of the Bombay Famine Fund, the Honourable F. S. P. Lely, I. C. S., Commissioner, N. D., and to Sir George Cotton, Knight."

(3) From the last census returns it will be found that in the city of Broach the Mahomedan population is as follows:—Total 11,355 (5036 males and 5,790 females), 90 per cent, of whom are in very poor and straitened circumstances, and in years of comparative prosperity earn only just enough to keep body and soul together either as workmen on piece-work in the mills, cotton factories and presses; or as oidinary labourers on daily wages; as weavers and agriculturists. But on account of the *total failure* of all the crops following so soon after three successive indifferent seasons, all the outlets of work and industries have been closed to these poor men. The failure of the cotton crop and a suspension of demand for the manufactured goods have closed the mills, and factories and the occupation of the handloom weavers, on which poor Mahomedan women (purdah ladies included) used to live out a bare subsistence wage, is gone; there is neither trade nor industry on which the day-labourer can subsist and the agriculturists have their fields lying barren and their live-stock killed and *their all in this world* completely lost.

(4) Broach having been before the advent of the British Government a century ago a Mahomedan city (the Nabobs ruling under the suzerainty of the Moguls and after them the Marathas) has a large high class Mahomedan population from the old ruined families of the Nabobs, who, on account of their peculiar customs of the Zenana and the Purdah, and their family pride would rather starve than beg or go to relief-works, require to be immediately relieved. It is a sorry sight to see some of the best families reduced to such abject poverty and helplessness as to have all along lived till now on one scanty meal a day and the pinch is now so severe that in some cases they are unable to get food for two or three days together. This is not an exaggerated picture of their condition. We have rather understated our case than over drawn this heart-rending picture, and we are prepared to prove it from facts and figures if called upon to do so. We respectfully beg to request you to refer to the Collector and to some other leading citizens of Broach, Hindoos, Parsees, and Christians to verify the statement made above.

(5) The local Relief Committee have been giving some assistance to the poor Mahomedans from their funds, but as its scope of relief lies in several directions, such as relief to cattle, relief to workmen on the Government Relief Works, the conduct of a cheap grain shop and the giving of clothes, &c., to the Government Poor-Houses and the maintenance of a large Poor-House, it is impossible to expect from them more help than what they are giving now. Some of the charitable citizens of Bombay who are foremost for their catholic charities, such as Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart., the Honourable Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani, K. B, Sirdar Casam Hajee Mitha, and Sirdar Umar Jamal and others have been good enough to send some rice bags for gratuitous distribution amongst the poor Mahomedans. For this we beg to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks and obligations; but at the same time we have to state with regret that this relief has only tided over the difficulty for a fortnight and the needy and helpless Mahomedan poor are as badly in need of food again as they were before. We therefore humbly beg that you will be pleased to send a substantial donation for this helpless class to the Collector of the district with a request to relieve from the funds the poor widows, the destitute Nawab family members and the reduced Zamindars who are steeped in utter poverty and indebtedness and have lost all credit to borrow money to tide over the crisis.

(6.) We estimate that at the *very least* we require a pecuniary grant of Rs. 6,000 which, we think, will not be sufficient for helping 300 families out of 4,000. In the 52 streets of Broach we have caused a list to be prepared in a regular census-return of persons with their ages and conditions to enable us to distribute the corn received from the Bombay charitable gentlemen named above, and we had no idea until we personally inquired how genuine and deep-rooted poverty existed amongst these people. We found about 1,500 souls requiring real assistance, but as the quantity at our disposal was limited we cut down the number of recipients to about 900 or 300 families. If we assist each family with Rupees three only per month we require Rs. 900, or from now to the Deewalee (the duration of this acute distress of six months) we shall be in urgent need of at least Rs. 5,400, or say Rs. 6,000. We need not add that if timely rains and favourable crops are assured distress can not be mitigated for this class of people until the new crops are harvested in the next spring.

(7.) For this act of charity we shall feel indebted to you and the hundreds, and perhaps thousands, whose lives will be saved from privation of hunger will remember with deep gratitude this act of noble charity and will never cease to thank you and your colleagues as long as they live.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 7th May, 1900:—

	£
1 Amount to be remitted during 1900-1901	16,410,000
2 Remitted from 1st April, 1900, to 5th May, 1900	577,830
3 Balance to be remitted from 6th May 1900 to 31st March 1901	15,862,170

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	9
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	8	55
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	10	7	46
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	3	3	13
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	8	2	51
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	3	2	11
G Mahim and Worli	1	3	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	15	33
Total	46	42	240
Same date last year	70	43	156
Small-pox	2	4	
Cholera	4	2	

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	1	0	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Donnri	9	5	47
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	27	4	47
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	4	1	11
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	66
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	2	8
G Mahim and Worlee	1	3	16
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	16	21
Total	48	32	225
Total plague deaths to date	74,200	63,333	
Same date last year	42	33	138
Small-pox	0	1	
Cholera	0	2	

BANDRA.

There were 4 cases and 5 deaths from plague and 1 case and 2 deaths from cholera reported within the limits of the Bandra Municipality on the 11th instant.

Two cases and 2 deaths from plague and 2 attacks and no death from cholera were reported within the limits of the Bandora Municipality.

INOCULATION.

The total inoculated persons up to 2nd May numbered 1,88,881 comprised as follows:—

Castes and Nationalities	Total Inoculations during the week ending 2nd May 1900.	Total persons inoculated since ending 5th Sept. 1896 to 2nd May 1900.	Total persons inoculated during 1899 to 2nd May 1900.
Brahmins	8	1,316	2,545
Jains	4	1,041	1,304
High Caste Hindus	488	56,389	60,859
Low Caste Hindus	857	75,625	84,671
Mussalmans	139	14,114	20,584
Parsees	5	1,680	8,227
Jews	0	623	759
Europeans	0	232	363
Eurasians	1	212	252
Native Christians	31	1,819	3,017
Other Nationalities	6	1,364	1,609
Unclassified	0	1	651
Total	1,492	1,52,396	1,88,881

MUTINY ON THE AILSA CRAIG.

ABOUT 2.30 p. m. on May 2, the native crew or lascars of the Ailsa Craig mutinied and refused to work, while the vessel was passing through Singapore herbour from Manila, which port she left on the 26th April. The vessel was brought up at the quarantine station and the police were communicated with. The Marine Police went off and put a guard to prevent any one from leaving the vessel during the night. This morning Inspector Branagan and the Health Officer went on board and found that 35 out of the 41 lascars had mutinied and still refused to work. The men were then landed at St. John's Island, the quarantine station, where they will have to remain for six days, as Manila is a plague-infected port. After the men have spent six days at St. John's, proceedings will be taken before the Master Attendant.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

MAY, 13.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bahmo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadiz Teneriffe perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
State of communication:—
Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.
Cable Tarifa Tangier interrupted.
Cable Mole St Nicolas Cape Haiti interrupted.
Cable San Domingo Curacoa interrupted. During this interruption telegrams for Venezuela will be despatched by steamer from Fort de France (Martinique) to la Guayra (Venezuela) on ninth instant and thereafter at intervals of four or five days.
Communication between Natal on one side and Orange Free State and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication between Cape Colony on one side and Orange Free State north of Bloemfontein and Transvaal on the other entirely suspended.
Communication with Mafeking (Bechuanaland) and beyond, interrupted. This cuts off telegraph communication with British Bechuanaland, Southern Rhodesia, Nyassaland and Portuguese Zambesia.
From 25th ult.—All telegram addressed to persons serving with field force in South Africa will be charged at the rate of Rs 1-8 per word from offices in India or Burma. The address to consist firstly of name or number or both of persons to whom telegram is addressed; secondly the regiment, which is counted as one word. These telegrams will be telegraphed to Capetown, and should not be addressed to any particular Telegraph Office in South Africa. They are distributed by Government Authorities at Capetown to addresses at whatever places in South Africa they may be stationed. This also applies to state massages if address "Bombay for South Africa," but if addressed to any particular office there the usual state massage rates will apply. State or private messages addressed "Bombay for South Africa" cannot be accepted at special reduced rates if in code or cipher language.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th May, 1900.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	13	2	0 p.m.	6	28
Teheran	13	12	3 a.m.	0	37
Suez	13	1	50 p.m.	0	13

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 13th May, 1900.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	34	0	1
" Karachi	0	14	0	1
" Madras	0	25	0	22

FEROZEPORE-BHATINDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 21st April, 1900, on 54·36 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	3,500	4,000	...	7,500
Or per mile of Railway	61	74	...	138
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	60,102	58,751	2	1,18,855
Total for 16 weeks.	63,602	62,751	2	1,26,355
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	...	...	...	...
Per mile of Ry. do.	...	...	...	...
Total to corresponding date do.	...	...	...	...

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 12.

Saturday: Pressure has risen slightly in Bengal and has been steady or has fallen elsewhere. It has fallen briskly in lower Sind and adjacent districts, and slightly to briskly in Punjab, East and centre of the Central Provinces and Burma. The depression in North West India yesterday has moved eastwards into Punjab and another depression is lying over Sind. Thunderstorms have given light showers in Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. There has been practically no rain elsewhere. Mean temperature is five degrees in defect in Chota Nagpur and from two to three degrees in Bengal and Gujarat. It is five degrees in excess in the Punjab and from two to three degrees in Assam, Mysore, Madras, Deccan and South India.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH OF MAY, 1900.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·658	W	1	106·6	76·6	27	...	1·42	−2·76
Sirsa	29·685	NW	5	108·3	86·6	32	...	1·28	−1·06
Delhi	29·674	WNW	4	105·7	86·9	16	...	2·43	−0·85
Agra	29·693	NW	5	106·0	82·9	24	...	1·19	−0·47
Cawnpore	29·704	ESE	1	104·9	77·6	47	...	1·80	...
Allahabad	29·717	ENE	4	103·6	78·3	44	...	5·00	+2·84
Jhansi	29·723	W	6	105·3	80·2	19	...	1·20	−0·52
Jacobabad	29·615	ESE	7	110·2	77·1	55	...	0·20	−1·11
Karachi	29·758	WSW	12	91·4	70·2	77	...	0·18	−1·66
Jeypore	29·758	WNW	7	106·2	80·1	24	...	0·45	−1·32
Ajmere	29·769	W	13	103·9	81·5	47	...	0·82	−0·72
Deesa	29·818	WNW	11	101·6	76·0	55	...	0·35	−0·23
Ahmedabad	29·848	SW	2	102·8	78·6	58	...	0·47	...
Bhuj	29·790	WSW	...	95·8	75·9	74	...	0·10	−0·53
Jamnagar	29·808	S	20	92·5	74·7	69	...	0·01	...
Rajkot	29·833	W	15	99·9	71·8	72	...	0·00	−0·59
Bhowanagar	29·859	SW	12	102·6	66·8	52	...	0·01	...
Veraval	29·845	Calm	4	85·6	78·3	88	0·05	0·65	...
Neemuch	29·804	W	12	102·0	75·0	64	...	0·26	−0·87
Indore	29·816	W	8	103·3	72·1	48	...	0·12	−0·14
Saugor	29·755	W	3	103·9	79·6	50	...	0·52	−2·13
Jubulpore	29·743	WNW	4	106·0	78·1	17	...	2·31	−0·75
Hoshangabad	29·824	NW	5	108·1	79·2	29	...	0·40	−1·79
Khandwa	29·837	W	12	107·2	78·1	41	...	0·24	−1·30
Raipur	29·722	SW	8	107·5	81·5	18	...	2·46	−0·45
Nagpur	29·719	WNW	8	110·2	84·5	16	...	0·63	−2·77
Amraoti	29·781	W	10	108·9	75·8	15	...	0·20	−2·47
Akola	29·810	WNW	20	109·6	82·7	28	...	0·05	−2·97
Surat	29·856	SW	7	95·7	76·5	60	...	0·00	−0·32
Malegaon	29·850	W	8	104·8	67·8	20	...	0·06	−1·39
Bombay	29·863	SW	8	89·4	79·1	72	...	0·00	−0·93
Poona	29·869	WNW	17	101·0	66·9	56	...	0·01	−2·45
Ahmednagar	29·879	N	13	100·9	66·4	58	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	W	13	102·5	72·2	33	...	0·12	...
Sholapur	29·822	NW	14	102·2	76·0	19	...	1·07	−2·00
Ratnagiri	29·872	NNW	8	89·4	76·9	64	...	1·25	+0·37
Belgaum	29·804	WNW	15	97·3	64·4	24	...	1·65	−3·26
Goa	29·887	N	15	88·0	79·0	71	...	0·01	...
Karwar	29·875	N	9	88·3	77·0	72	...	0·08	−3·20
Mangalore	29·802	Calm	4	90·3	79·9	65	...	0·30	−5·25
Calicut	29·886	NW	7	90·8	80·9	70	...	0·19	−2·94
Cochin	29·837	Calm	...	91·5	81·1	79	...	20·63	+1·39
Bangalore	29·856	W	9	97·3	71·9

WORTH NOTICING

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Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (Rs.) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra, Rs.

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Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 12

Examination and Certificate 10

Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 12.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols £100 1-2
3 per cent Rentes ..... £101 plus 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ..... £110 unchanged.
3 1-2 per cent. Govt. Securities £63 7-8
Bar Silver in London ..... 27 9-16 plus 1-16
Do New York ..... 60 1-4 plus 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris ..... 25·17 1-2—1-2
Do New York ..... 4·88 1-4 unchanged.
Discount Bank of England, 4 per cent. "
Do Short London Bills, 4 per cent. "
Do Indian Bank Bills, 4 per cent. "

Shipment of Silver to Bombay £30,000, to Calcutta £100,000.

Shipment of Gold to Bombay £30,000, to Calcutta £10,000.

Bills on Calcutta Rs.3 50,000, on Bombay Rs,3,10,000 on Madras Rs. 10,000, all at 1s, 3 31-32d.

EXCHANGE.—The market opened firm and rates quickly advanced 1-32nd and considering the day was Saturday a very fair amount of business resulted.

Bank Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4d.
3 months' sight Credits	1s. 4·1-4d.
3 " Francs	1·70 1-2
Shanghai, 30 days' sight	Rs. 195 1-2
Hongkong do.	" 148 1-2
Japan do.	" 143 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market opened steady at Rs. 95 15-16 and the rate rose to Rs. 96 per cent., but on sellers coming out fell to Rs. 95 13-16 at which it closed.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—Market quiet with little doing to-day.

FREIGHTS.—Market quiet with nothing doing.

COALS.—As usual on Saturday's little or nothing to report.

COTTON.—Owing to dull advices from Liverpool and New York our market opened quiet with very little doing. Fully Good Bengals however are steady for 15th to 25th May delivery and business is reported at prices ranging from Rs. 222 to Rs. 225. In New Crop sellers are firm and asking in some cases Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy higher but we hear of no business resulting.

		Rs.		Rs.
Bengal Fine	ready	219,	May	225, Jan. 1901 180
" F. G.	"	212		
Broach Fine	"	223		
" Good	"	228	March 1901, Rs. 209	
Bhownugger Good	"	217		

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 5,0 bales. Imports nil. Surats nil. Spot unchanged. Arrivals closed quiet.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

May	May-June	Aug.-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5·19	5·18	5·16	4·29	4·25
—1-64	—1-64	.....	—1-64	—1-64

	Bales.
Total Week's Sales	71,000
" Sold for Exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to Consumers	53,000
" Actual Exports	7,000
" Week's Imports	43,000
" Stock	653,000
Surats.—Week's Sales	100
SURATS—Amount forwarded to Consumers	100
Stock	1,000
Afloat American	50,000
" Indian	3,000

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	4,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 "
Do Continent	7,000 "
Mid-Uplands 9 7-8, unchanged.	
Futures month of August	9·27—1
Do do December	8·01—3
Week's Receipts at U. S. Ports	25,000 bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	7,000 "
do do France and Continent...	29,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	350,000 "
do do do Interior Ports...	200,000 "

SEEDS.—The market for all articles is more or less unchanged from yesterday.

LINSEED is a shade easier, say Rs. 9-12-6 to Rs. 9 13-0 for bold and Rs. 6-10-6 to Rs. 9-11-0 for small grain.

CASTOSEED.—Rs. 37-12, steady with a small damand.

POPPYSEED.—Rs. 8-8 firm.

RAPESEED.—The market is very firm with Brown Cawnpore quoted at Rs. 7-8-0, and Yellow Rs. 7-13-0 to Rs. 9-14-0.

London quotes Brown Rapeseed 43s. 6d., May-June, Antwerp, business done firm.

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday :—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandesh	230
Barsee and Nugur	46
Berar	394
Total Oomras...	640
Dhollera	162
Compta and Dharwar	86
Westerns	380
Bengals	12
Total...	1,280

Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay yesterday :—

Wheat	8,001
Linseed	6,939
Rapeseed	4,347
Gingelly Seed	309
Poppy Seed	7,548
Groundnuts	28
Castor Seed	3,231
Rice	48,532
Myrabollams	2,286

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 12.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£100 3-4	unchanged.
3 per cent. Rentes	£101	"
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£110	"
3 1-2 per cent. Govt Securities	£63 7-8	"
Bar Silver in London	27 9-16	"
" New York	60 1-4	"
Exchange on London at Paris	25·18 plus 1-2	
New York	4·88 1-4	"
Discount Bank of England	4 per cent.	"
" Short London Bills	4 "	"
" Indian Bank Bills	4 "	"

Bills on Calcutta Rs. 3 00,000 at 3 31-32d.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 8,000 bales. Sold on Speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 4,000 bales. Surats nil. Spot 5 12-32d. 1-16 from 4th May. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

May	May-June	Aug.-Sep.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5·18	5·16	5·14	4·28	4·23
—1-64	—1-64	—1-32	—1-64	—1-32

Total Visible Supply	2,370,000 bales
Do. do. of which	
East Indian	51,000 do.
Total Stock in London	4,000 do.
" Quantity in sight	8,500,000 do.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 12.

Cotton in New York—

Receipts at the Ports	3,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain	9,000 "
Do Continent	11,000 "
Mid.-Uplands	9 7-8 unchanged.
Futures Month of August	9·20—7
Do. do of December	7·94—7

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th May, as compared with the statement of 1st May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 1. Rs.	A.	P.	May 8. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	98,50,000	0	0	98,50,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,46 58 708	8	7	1,52,57,036	11	0
Other Deposits, &c.	6 25 48 387	8	4	5,81,41,780	11	3
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,50 961	15	3	3,07,380	5	0
Sundries	20,31,172	7	5	20 80 941	8	10
	10,94,39,230	7	7	10,57,37,169	4	1

ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	57,22,513	0	0	50,40,242	8	0
Other authorised Investmts.	75,66,229	0	0	75,33,029	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities	2,36,01,039	10	1	2,35,63,446	5	10
Accounts of Credit do. ...	2,45,65 749	14	11	2,25 45,789	3	1
Bills discounted, &c.	1,30 15 765	0	5	1,28,64,382	9	11
Balances with other Banks.	13,78,390	5	10	14,04,417	12	6
Bullion	3,085	13	7	3 035	13	7
Dead Stock	13,46 946	1	0	13,47,165	15	4
Stamps	11 666	2	3	11,923	11	5
Sundries	8,82 189	0	2	8,86,701	6	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office ...	1,64,85 215	15	1	1,16,34 314	12	3
Do. at Branches	1,48,57,509	8	3	1,79,92,615	1	7
Rs. ...	10,94,39,230	7	7	10,57,37,169	4	1

LIABILITIES.		
Government Balance at Head Office	12,76,370	Dec.
Do. at Branches	19,71,728	Inc.
Other Deposits	44,05,607	Dec.
Post Bills	43,381	Dec.

ASSETS.		
Bank's Investments	1,84,499	Inc.
Loans	40,593	Dec.
Accounts of Credit	20,15,989	Dec.
Mercantile Bills	1,61,384	Dec.
Cash at Head Office	48,50,881	Dec.
Cash at Branches	31,35,105	Inc.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

O'DOWDA—May 5, at Azamgarh, N-W P, the wife of C F O'Dowda, D S Police, of a daughter.

SCALLAN—April 30, at Calcutta, the wife of Henry Hurst Scallan, of a son.

DEATHS.

BURNETT—May 4, at Coonoor, Elizabeth Marry (Birdie), infant daughter of James and Cecilia Mary Burnett.

HOWARD—May 3, at Lady Roberts' Home, Murree, of enteric fever, Alfred Bernard Howard, M A, Chaplain, Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, son of the late Adderley Howard, D L Lincolnshire, aged 36.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1900.

WE have been favoured with a copy of the voluminous "Report on the Adoption of the Gold Standard in Japan, by Count Malsukata Masayoshi, Minister of State for Finance." It is remarkable that this report, printed at the Government Press, Tokio, is throughout in clear and idiomatic English. There is a great deal of interesting information in this well-arranged and well-printed volume, from which we learn that before having recourse to the gold standard and a gold currency the Island Empire suffered, perhaps, more than even India, by her long and obstinate adherence to the standard so widely discredited for some years past. The Finance Minister prefixes to the Report a memorandum, addressed to the Minister President giving a resume of the circumstances which preceded and accompanied the adoption of the gold standard, and the reasons which decided the Government to decide on the change. The coinage system existing in 1868 at the time of the Restoration—the abolition of the Shogunate and the restoration of the full attributes of sovereignty to the Mikado—was based on the system established in the year 1600, when the Shogun became *do facto* ruler of the Empire. For two hundred and sixty years no change had been introduced into the system, though there was a continuous growth of financial distress. The Shogunate Government had one means of relief, to which it invariably resorted when the difficulties became pressing: the coins were passed through the mint and re-issued of lighter weight and poorer quality. The coinage remained nominally the same, but its value was practically destroyed through continuous depreciation in value. The Daimios, or feudal nobility, secretly coined money on their own account, and issued paper money for circulation within the limits of their individual jurisdiction. The result was that at the time the Shogunate was nearing its end the currency of the Empire was hopelessly disordered. The Imperial Government had to deal with this discouraging state of things when its own authority was not fully established, and the civil wars that followed diminished the legitimate resources of revenue. But its first measure clearly pointed to the eventual establishment of a gold standard, though at that moment such a change was impracticable. The universal medium of exchange in the Far East at that period was the Mexican dollar, which was the medium of exchange for all foreign trade. The Government issued a silver yen of the exact size and weight of the Mexican dollar and made it legal tender only in the Treaty Ports. A gold coin of the same value was issued for the country at large. But the disorder of the finances and the issue of inconvertible paper money swept the gold coin out of circulation with incredible rapidity. The Government made the silver yen legal tender throughout the Empire side by side with gold.

That was in May, 1878, and thenceforward Japan was a bi-metallic country. That was "the one deviating step in the development of our monetary system." But the Finance Minister is able to plead extenuating circumstances for a new Government confronted with many difficulties. The revolutionary wars occasioned by the resistance of those objected to the substitution of a centralised monarchy for the feudal system involved the new regime in heavy expenditure. When feudalism was abolished in 1871, the Imperial Government had to take over the paper issued by the different Daimios and to adjust the whole by issuing paper money of its own. The insurrection of the Daimios curtailing the revenue, further issues to a large amount became the only resource. We are not given the aggregate of the issues; but we can well believe that they were enormous. It is candidly admitted that the lack of credit of the Imperial Government reacted on the credit of the paper money. The paper showed it even at a large discount. It did not mend matters to impose heavy fines on those who demanded and those who paid discounts. The reduction of the paper by issues of Government bonds bearing six per cent. interest was more to the point. People came to like paper money which was more easy to handle than the bonds into which it could at any time be converted. Then an inflation of the bank currency led to a rise in prices and the withdrawal of coin from circulation remitting a widespread distress in 1880-81. The Government did what it could to keep the value of silver coin and that of inconvertible paper at par. But the more they laboured to that end, the more the price of silver rose. It was at this crisis that Count Matsukata became Minister of Finance. He saw that it would be necessary, while diminishing the amount of paper money in circulation, to begin to establish a specie reserve with a view to the resumption of cash payments. He also proposed that a Central Bank should be created and specially entrusted with the reform of the currency in return for certain privileges. This State Bank was called into existence as the Nikon Gikko—the Bank of Japan. It was empowered to issue convertible notes. In every department of Government the strictest economy was practised. One-half the savings effected went to redeem the paper currency; the other half added to the specie reserve of Government. These measures worked so satisfactorily that by 1885 silver and paper money were almost at par, and on the 1st January, 1886, specie payments were resumed. Japan was then a silver standard country, for gold had disappeared from circulation. The Government fully realised that Japan could only enter into the international commercial community by adopting the gold standard. The first practicable step towards that was to become for the time being a silver country.

But it was impossible then to procure the gold reserve that would be necessary to establish a gold standard. Japan was not unmindful of what was being done in India. "When in 1893, India, the greatest silver country in Asia, took steps to re-organise her currency system, the sudden fall of silver was exceptionally noticeable. At that time Japan being a *de facto* silver country the effect upon her of this fall was very great. Fluctuations in foreign exchange became exceedingly frequent and unreliable." Foreign trade became largely a matter of monetary speculation. It became more and more clear to the financiers of Japan that it was absolutely necessary to adopt gold, "that metal being least subjected to changes in its price and most fitted for use as the medium of exchange." How was the gold to be obtained? The Treaty of Peace with China stipulated that the indemnity—some T 32,000,000, should be paid in silver—delivered in Japan. There was the opportunity. The Minister of Finance urged the Marquis Ito to arrange that the money should be paid in London in sterling. The reasons assigned for the proposed change seemed to show that China would be heavily handicapped by the original arrangement. The moment she went into the market as a large buyer, silver would rise; there would be the loss of interest, cost of freight, insurance and the like, while the silver was on the way to its destination. These reasons were, however, quite valid, even though Japan saw her way to profit by the modification, procuring gold in sufficient quantities to make a good currency practicable. Early in 1897, the Bill was introduced to establish the gold standard. As in India, there was at once an outcry that the fall in the value of silver encouraged trade with the gold countries, and that the adoption of gold would deprive Japan of most of her foreign trade. It was also said that silver yens amounting to 100,000,000, had been exported to foreign countries, that they would come back for exchange, and the Treasury would suffer an enormous loss. Others again argued that the position of Japan with a gold standard in the midst of silver countries would be very disadvantageous. As in India, it was loudly predicted that the gold would be drained away, and that it would be impossible to maintain the necessary reserve. Both Houses of the Diet passed the Gold Bill, and it received the sanction of the Emperor in March, 1897. Every precaution was taken to effect the change from the silver to the gold standard without shock, none of the ill-omened predictions of the silverites have been fulfilled.

GREAT strides have been taken in South Africa within the past few days. Lord Roberts' force covered thirty-four miles between Thursday night and Saturday noon, passing Geneva-siding to Boschrand which the enemy, though entrenched, vacated, and reached Kroonstad shortly after noon. The experiences of Bloemfontein were practically repeated at the town, which for the past two months has been regarded as the temporary capital of the Orange Free State. The enemy had fled from Kroonstad, and President Steyn before his flight issued a proclamation, declaring Lindley, a small town with a few hundred inhabitants, forty-five miles south-east of Kroonstad, the capital. It does not necessarily follow that he has gone there, but it may necessitate the diversion of a column to visit the place. It is not at all likely to mean that it will divert the progress of the main force from the direction of Pretoria. Lord Roberts is now already half between Bloemfontein and the Boer capital—less than 120 miles, while Lindley is 160 miles from the Transvaal border at its nearest point. Progress might not have been so rapid had not General French seized the drift on the Valsch river in the very nick of time and prevented the further destruction of the railway north of that point. A pause may possibly be made at Kroonstad, whilst the country south and east of it is searched, particularly as the Free-Staters are said to be again concentrating near the Basuto border. If not we may expect to-day to hear of Lord Roberts's force crossing the Rhenoster river. Meantime General Hunter's force is reported to be more than 160 miles north of Fourteen Streams where they were last heard of, and having passed through Vryburg, leaving a distance of 180 miles to be covered before Mafeking is reached. The relief of the gallant Baden-Powell may, therefore, if all goes well, be expected before the end of the week.

ACCORDING to the *Cape Times* it is altogether wrong to imagine that the Boers only began to arm their burghers and fortify their country after the Jameson raid. That only gave an impetus to it. For it was patent to those who lived in the country that the importation of arms on an extensive scale had been going on for many years—for fourteen at all events. The date of the opening of the Transvaal Gunpowder Factory in 1886 corresponds with the commencement of the Boer Government to import arms and Dr. Leyds, going to Europe ostensibly to consult the physicians concerning his throat, went in reality for the purpose of placing orders for War materials with the best manufacturing firms on the Continent. Two years before the Jameson raid, the building of the forts at Pretoria and Johannesburg had been begun, and at the same time several hundred pounds' worth of war material was purchased. Of the guns, many were purchased in England; Germany, France, America and Scandinavia contributing the bulk. The importation of both men and material went on regularly, and every burgher of the country received a rifle and from one to five hundred rounds of ammunition per head of his family. Dutch farmers in Cape Colony, Bechuanaland and Natal were also supplied, and many million rounds of ammunition were imported. This being the case, it is hard to believe that the overthrow of British supremacy in South Africa has not been a long contemplated plan of the Boer republics. That they believed they could drive the British into the sea and meant to try at the first favourable opportunity, unfortunately for them, seems only too true. The plea that they armed in self-defence will not hold good if our Cape contemporary's story be accepted, and we see no reason why it should not. The *Cape Times* does not hesitate to go into details and boldly asserts that at the time of the raid the Transvaal Government had fourteen Creusot guns, five Nordenfelts, ten English, seven and ten pounders, besides Krupps, Hotchkiss, Maxims, howitzers, a total of some hundred and twenty pieces of ordnance. And besides these, it is asserted that the Transvaal Government imported more than a hundred thousand Mauser rifles and five hundred Mauser pistols.

THE wages question in the Lancashire cotton trade has been satisfactorily settled. There was never any difficulty on the main point. It was generally recognised that the state of the trade entitled the operatives to a 5 per cent. advance all round. But, this being agreed upon, peace seemed to be endangered by a much smaller issue. A comparatively small section of operatives, known in the trade as "datal hands," demanded a special advance of 10 per cent., and were prepared to try to enforce their demand by a strike. The employers were not averse from granting the advance, to which it was recognised that the "datal hands" had a special claim. The real difficulty lay in the appearance of a difference of treatment which would be shown if a single small section received double the advance granted to the rest. But the position of the "datal hands" was explicitly recognised as exceptional by the Brooklands Agreement, by which wages in the cotton trade have been governed since 1893. For by clause 4 of this Agreement they were specifically excepted from the general provision that changes of wages should be limited to 5 per cent. The agreement now arrived at seems thoroughly sensible. It redresses a certain inequality by giving the "datal hands" their 10 per cent. but at the same time, by deleting clause 4, it brings them under the full provisions of the Brooklands Agreement for the future. This settlement is the more to be approved because it will tend to strengthen the Brooklands Agreement. It is natural that the operatives should tend to chafe a little against the Agreement when the tendency of wages is upward, and that employers should entertain similar feelings when the shoe is on the other foot. But the truth is that both sides gain in the long run, the operatives certainly not least, from an arrangement which tends to steady the wage rate and equalise the fat and thin years. What is really wanted is that the Agreement should be developed into a permanent conciliation scheme, a development of which the present settlement, so creditable to the business-like temper and good sense of both sides, is a happy omen.

IN an editorial note on Saturday we drew attention to the complaint of the British Consul-General on the Somali Coast that our merchants got no portion of the trade as was their due and that he urged British traders to look in at their ports. No such invitation, it appears, was required by the French, for by Saturday's mail we learn from Marseilles that the French East African Shipping Company is about to establish a steamship service between Djibouti and Tadjurah, Obock, Mocha, Aden, Seilah, and other Arabian ports, with a view to promoting the trade now carried on by caravans between Harrar and the coast—the very thing our Consul-General asked British traders to undertake.

A VISITOR to Godhra sends us a thrilling account of the visitation of cholera there. He says:—"We have had a truly terrible time with the cholera here. The deaths were so numerous daily in the relief camp (called Kanelar) that the officials could not collect and burn the bodies fast enough with the result that they lay about for days in the sun. The camp quickly broke up and the people have scattered to their villages there to die mostly. Many of the poor things had such a bitter experience of a relief camp that they cannot be induced to go on to others which have since been started."

A FAREWELL entertainment is to be given to Sir George Cotton at the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Wednesday, at 5-15 p.m.

THREE of H. H. the Gaekwar's sons left for England by Saturday's mail steamer, Oriental, in charge of Dr. Batukram Mehta and Mr. Appa Saheb Talakmar, for further prosecution of their studies and for seeing the Paris Exhibition.

CAPTAIN KNAPP has succeeded Captain Dowell, as Brigade-Major to the Inspector-General of Artillery, Simla.

THE question of a revision of the boundaries of Quetta Cantonment is under the consideration of the Government of India.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL CRAIGIE, officiating in command of the Sind District, proceeds Home on three months' privilege leave.

ON Colonel Jacob's retirement shortly, Mr. J. M. Campion will succeed as Chief Engineer, General Branch, Public Works, Punjab.

CAPTAIN T. TALBOT, 7th Bombay Lancers, has been appointed Assistant Inspecting Officer of the Imperial Service Troops in Kathiawar.

CAPTAIN T. A. Fischer, 22nd Madras Infantry, employed on famine duty, died suddenly on the 9th instant from a clot of blood on the heart.

THE total mortality in Calcutta on Wednesday was 85. Thirty-two fresh cases of plague, with 29 deaths from the same cause, were reported.

THE issue of smooth-bore Soiders for use by sentries is to be made to Batteries of Artillery in India as well as to the Cavalry and Infantry.

COLONEL PORTER, 28th Punjab Infantry, is officiating for a few days in command of the Derajat District, vice Colonel Hill who has proceeded on leave.

THE Annual Indian Cavalry Dinner will take place at the United Service Club, Simla, on the 29th instant. Sir Power Palmer will occupy the chair.

THE official plague returns are now being issued on a new form, a special column showing the railways which traverse affected areas or pass through infected towns.

A CASE of plague was discovered in the village of Palian Kalan in the Nawashahr tahsil on the 8th instant. This new village is not far distant from Rahon.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL REID, Commanding the Malakand Force, takes 60 days' privilege leave in India. Colonel Dillon, 26th Punjab Infantry, will temporarily command the force.

MR. KIRK, on return from leave to England, has taken up the appointment of Director of Traffic, Telegraph Department, Simla. Mr. Hutchinson, who has been officiating, proceeds on furlough immediately.

THE famine returns for the past week are incomplete, as the figures from Hyderabad State are not furnished. There is a decrease in the numbers in receipt of relief in British Provinces, Bombay and Sind being lower by 46,000, the Punjab by 20,000, and Ajmere Merwara by 10,800. As regards Navive States the numbers have fallen by 24,400

THE Anglo-Chinese Boundary Commission broke up within a short distance of the Burma frontier some three weeks ago, their work being finished. Mr. Scott and General Liu parted on the most cordial terms.

RAJA BALDEO SINGH of Poonch State has subscribed Rs. 5,000 to the War Fund. He also offered a supply of mules, but the Government, in returning thanks, explained that more mules are not now needed.

IT is reported that plague has broken out in the town of Bangah. The town will be evacuated partially. In the Garshankar tahsil the village of Rormuzara (population 1,078) has also become infected.

IN future all questions affecting the reorganisation of a Volunteer corps are to be submitted for orders to the Government of India through the Adjutant-General, with the opinion of the Local Government concerned.

NO application has yet been made to the military authorities in India for British troops as guards for Boer prisoners reported likely to be sent to Ceylon. One regiment could possibly be spared temporarily for such duty.

MR. ALDRICH, who wrote the account of his recent visit to the famine-stricken in Dohad, is requested to communicate with Mr. Ardishir Byramjee Mehta, 32 Church-gate Street, Bombay, who is anxious to relieve the sufferers.

CAPTAIN WHYTE, formerly British Vice-Consul at Mashad, is posted to Baluchistan as an Assistan Political Agent. The post which he held at Mashad is not likely to be filled up now that an officer has been posted permanently to Seistan.

CAPTAIN E. W. PETLEY, R. N., C. I. E., the Deputy Conservator of the Port of Calcutta, has returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties. Captain Beaumont, who was officiating for him, has reverted to his duties of Port Officer, Calcutta.

MR. J. D. GABBETT, Executive Engineer, who has just returned from leave, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Calcutta. Mr. G. A. Campbell, Superintending Engineer, officiates as Engineer-in-Chief, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

A COPY of Captain E. J. E. Swaine's report on Somali camels has been forwarded to the Consul-General, Somali Coast, who has been asked to favour the Government with his opinion on the present resources of camels and the price at which they can now be purchased.

A DISTURBANCE reported to have taken place among the hillmen in Vizagapatam District, some police being injured. A magistrate with police reinforcements attacked the hillmen, killing and wounding between 20 and 30, and completely dispersing the gathering.

THE Madras Government's recent proposals for the delegation of powers to sanction expenditure, and thus effect a saving in red-tape, have been confirmed by the Government of India, and it is satisfactory to learn that further proposals of a like nature are under consideration.

RINDERPEST which has been somewhat common in the hills lately has attacked the Grange farm in Chota Simla and 15 cows are affected. Every precaution has been taken, and the animals have all been segregated. The Civil Veterinary Department is conducting operations through the Municipality.

ALTHOUGH the alignment for a broad gauge railway from Peshawar to Jamrud has been decided upon the work is not considered of an urgent nature. Even if the line be built no big depot will be formed at Jamrud, as Peshawar offers every facility for the handling and storing of supplies, munitions of war.

AN Army Circular in formally notifying the addition to the existing establishmen of two British officers per Native Regiment states that the Malwa and Meywar Bhil Corps, the Bhopal Battalion, the Merwara Battalion the Deoli and Erinpura Irregular Forces will only receive one additional Wing Officer each.

THE Epidemic Diseases Act is to be put in force in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands as a precaution against the importation of plague. The Turkish Government have imposed short periods of quarantine against vessels arriving at Constantinople from the Red Sea Coasts, Port Said, and the Egyptian and Mediterranean littoral.

THE weekly statement of plague in the Punjab, dated May 2nd, shows 40 cases and 27th deaths in the Jullundur district and 8 cases and 5th deaths in the Hoshiarpur district. There are nineteen infected villages in the Jullundur district and four in the Hoshiarpur district. No fresh cases or deaths are reported from Patiala State.

KABUL news states that the Id-i Kurban was celebrated on the 11th of April 1900 with the usual festivities. Sardar Narsulla Khan arrived at the city on return from his Jalalabad tour on the 19th April. During the last days of March and the first fortnight of April, the weather round Kabul was cloudy with continual rain. Much damage was caused to the crops, and many houses in the city fell.

THE numerous arrivals in Ceylon of immigrant coolies from South India, remarks a local paper, continue, and on the 6th instant over 1,700 estate coolies landed at Colombo. Next morning the Badhra put ashore 1,157 from Amapatam, of whom 644 were estate coolies who were despatched to the Camp at Ragama. There were no cases of cholera among these men, but a case of cholera occurred at the Camp at Ragma on Saturday among a batch of coolies placed under observation. This proved fatal; and on Sunday two other cases occurred, which are now being treated at the Camp Hospital. The outbreak has created a scare among the large number of coolies at the Camp, and a cordon of police has been formed to prevent communication with the outside.

WE understand that a cable message has been received in India announcing that the suit of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company against the Wapshare Tyre Company has been decided in favour of the defendants. The Wapshare tyre is an invention of an Indian officer, Major R. Wapshare, of the 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, and the action of the Dunlop Company was for infringement of patent. The case resolved itself into a duel of the most elaborately technical character, a Rontgen ray apparatus being introduced into court to reveal the exact nature of the attachment of the tyres, while judge and counsel were all collected on the bench together the better to watch the demonstrations of the expert witnesses. The issue of the case will probably assure the success of the Wapshare Tyre Company, as large orders were awaiting the result of the trial.

THE public have been endowed with a new game, exciting, amusing, ingenious, and notn dependent on chance. It is one of the side shows at the Alexandra Place, and is the invention of the gentleman who exhibits it, calling it, "The Race to Pretoria." On a table are three toy horses, each with a winning post. You plank down a penny and take charge of a courser, two other sportsmen doing the same. If your horse reaches the winning post first the post lifts an arm labelled Bobs, or Buller, or French. So far, all is common-place. The novelty is in the motors. These are three moveble drums, into each of which the players put a ball. If a ball drops down the hole in the middle of a drum, the horse that belongs to it careers over a third of the course. Three successful shots complete a game. That is where the excitement comes in. You do not get the ball into the hole easily, the route being hedged by a maze of semi-circular partitions. With feverish eagerness the competitors tilt their drums about, the nimble balls often rolling merrily away when apparently on the point of entering the holes. The invention has caught the popular fancy, and seems likely to oust the old-fashioned board games which depend on chance.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OONSTAD CAPTURED WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

FLIGHT OF PRESIDENT STEYN.

ANOTHER NEW CAPITAL CREATED.

LONDON, MAY 11.

Lord Roberts in a despatch from Reitspruit says: 'The drifts are extremely difficult and much of our baggage has not yet arrived, but I shall push on at daybreak as far as possible in the direction of Kroonstad."

MAY 12.

It is reported that at meetings held by Free Staters in their laagers, it was decided not to cross the Vaal River.

Lord Roberts in a despatch from Geneva Siding, dated the 11th evening, says "We marched twenty miles to-day, and are now but fourteen miles from Kroonstad and six from Boschrand, where the Boers are entrenched.

Gordon's Brigade is in touch with them.

Broadwood's Brigade captured several waggons and some prisoners yesterday.

French's and Hutton's Divisions are some distance due north from here.

One hundred prisoners have been taken by us the last two days."

LATER.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Boschrand this morning, says the enemy evacuated their first line of entrenchments during last night and we are now reconnoitring towards Kroonstad.

General French seized the drift over the Valsch River yesterday afternoon in the nick of time to prevent the enemy opposing the passage.

Reuter in a despatch from Geneva Siding, dated 11th morning, says the British forces have arrrived here, distant fourteen miles from Kroonstad, marching splendidly.

The railway is almost completed to the Zand River.

The railway was badly destroyed just north of the River, but not beyond owing to the enemy's hasty retreat.

MAY 12.

Lord Roberts occupied Kroonstad to-day unopposed.

LATER.

A despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Kroonstad 12th, 2 p.m., says we entered Kroonstad unopposed at 1-30 p.m., to-day, and hoisted the Union Jack amid the cheers of the British.

President Steyn fled last evening after vainly endeavouring to persuade the Burghers to continue the opposition.

The Transvaalers said they would fight no longer in the Free State and made for the Vaal River.

The Free Staters accused the Transvaalers of using and then deserting them.

Many of the Free Staters have gone to their homes.

After enumerating the procession of our forces entering the town which included General Pole Carew's division, Lord Roberts adds that before leaving President Steyn issued a Proclamation making Lindley the seat of Government.

Generals Botha and De Wet both accompanied the Transvaalers.

MAY 13.

A Reuter's despatch from Kroonstad, dated the 12th instant, says a field cornet surrendered the town to Lord Roberts.

General French is camped to the north-eastward and sent Hunter and Weston to cut the railway; in this they succeeded last night, but unfortunately after the last train had left.

The Free State opposition is practically over.

The Boers destroyed a large bridge south of the town and burned the goods shed before leaving, and are now entrenching at the Vaal River.

CASUALTIES ON THE 10TH.

Captain Elsworthy of the Carbineers was killed at Zand River on the 10th and three officers wounded.

THE MAFEKING RELIEF FORCE.

PASSED VRYBURG.

Reuter, Kimberley, says that British patrols from Fourteen Streams have entered Transvaal.

The "Daily Mail" telegram from Cape Town states that the special Mafeking Relief Force has passed through Vryburg.

FREE STATERS CONCENTRATING IN THE EAST.

A despatch from Reuter, Maseru, dated the 10th inst., says a large force of Free Staters is concentrating in a line running from north to south and to the eastward of Thabanchu.

The British were encamped yesterday evening midway between Thabanchu and Ladybrand and their patrols are skirmishing.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON PACIFICATION.

EXTINCTION OF THE BOER REPUBLICS.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at Birmingham yesterday, said that with regard to the general conditions of settlement after the war in South Africa, we are not prepared again to recognise the independence of the two Boer Republics.

Their territories must be incorporated with her Majesty's Dominions in South Africa under the British Flag.

Individual liberties will be preserved.

There must be an interval after the war of Military Administration or, to use a preferable phrase, a Crown Colony Government.

But, as soon as it is safe and possible, her Majesty's Government intends to introduce the States into the great circle of self-governing Colonies.

APROPOS of the proposed detention of Boer prisoners in Ceylon, "Nestor" writes to warn the Ceylon Government to be very careful as to what it does. He writes as an Englishman and an old colonist to say that he does not at all think Ceylon a desirable place to locate Boer prisoners. "We have the Dutch and Germans passing Colombo freely, and their steamers tempting at least to make escapes. Far better I say to fix on such an isolated spot as Bangalore in the Madras Presidency—healthy and the seat of a garrison, and away from all means of ready communication with countrymen or sympathising friends passing to and fro. It is just as convenient to reach Bangalore from Madras, as Bandarawela from Colombo with the prisoners; while it will be far easier to feed and guard them at the former and to keep them quiet."

THE BOER PRISONERS IN CEYLON.

OVER 6,000 MEN EXPECTED.

LARGE CONTRACTS FOR BUILDING SHEDS.

The question of whether suitable accommodation can be found for Boer prisoners in Ceylon has been before the Government for some time now, and has been kept a close secret; but the whole matter was laid before the last Executive Council meeting, and before that tenders had been asked for the construction of necessary sheds and buildings, though nothing was said as to their purpose. Tenders were asked for from Messrs. Walker, Sons and Co., the Commercial Company, Messrs. W. H. Davies and Co., the Eastern Produce and Estates Company and several others. The work of putting up the additional accomodation necessary for the housing of the prisoners is to be carried out by as many contractors as possible in order that the work may be expedited, and we hear that all the prisoners now at Simons Town, some 3 000 men, are to be sent on here as soon as the accommodation can be got ready.

THE NATURE OF THE PRISONERS' ACCOMMODATION.

Accommodation is to be provided for no less than 6,000 men, and to give our readers some idea of the vast amount of buildings required to accommodate this number of men we may say that upwards of 50 large houses, each over 100 feet in length, covered with iron-roofing, have to be erected for the prisoners alone. In fact, a regular town has to be put up, and that, too, in as short a space of time as possible. We hear to-day that all the corrugated iron in Ceylon is already bespoke, and pretty nearly all the angle iron too. The buildings are to be framed of iron, and sheathed with wood, and each building will accommodate about 100 prisoners. The Government Factory is busily at work already, some of the work having been entrusted to it; and, indeed, all our engineering firms are hard at work and will be for some time to come. The work is being speedily pushed on with at the Government Factory, and in a fortnight's time some of the shedding will have been erected on the proposed site.

THE BARRACKS AND WATER-SUPPLY.

The accommodation for the troops who are to act as a guard is being arranged for by the Military authorities, who will construct the necessary barracks. This work is under the control of Colonel Savage, Commanding the Royal Engineers, and this department too, will see to the water-supply, for the stream which supplied the Happy Valley Reformatory and Schools will not nearly suffice for so large a body of men as are to be housed at Diyatalawa. In fact, this place will, when the Boer prisoners arrive, be converted into a small town containing the largest number of white folk of any town in Ceylon, seeing that it will hold about 7,000 men.

The greatest care is being taken to provide the town with a sufficient water-supply; but, to do this, a stream will have to be diverted from either Kahagalla or Roehampton, but that is not likely to be a very difficult matter, though, inasmuch as both streams pass alongside cooly-lines, it cannot be very pure.

A STORES DEPOT.

A large depot for stores will also be built at Diyatalawa, in order that clothing and food may be stored in case of accident. Nothing definite has been settled as to which regiment shall provide a guard for the prisoners, but a whole battalion will be sent from India; and communications are now passing between our Government, the Home Government, and the Indian Military authorities on the subject, and a decision will shortly be come to.

THE HAPPY VALLEY BUILDINGS.

It may prove of interest at the present time to give some particulars regarding the site of the Happy Valley Homes which was viewed by H. E. the Governor on Saturday, with the object, presumably, of utilizing it in some way for the accommodation of guards and the reception of the proposed despatch of Boer prisoners. The Home is situated in the Uduklinda division of the Uva province, about one mile from Dyatalawa railway station, at which his Excellency alighted on Saturday, and is built in the shape of a quadrangle, with a fountain in the centre. On each side there are three or four rooms, averaging about 24 feet by 16 feet, and used as dormitories, as well as for the various industries carried on, such as printing, shoemaking, carpentry, and dairy work, the whole being capable of accommodating 30 or 40 boys, and in addition there are two bungalows close by, occupied by the Wesleyan Ministers-in-charge. About a week ago the scholars, 22 in number, were transferred to the Wesleyan school at Wellewatte, where the same work is being carried on. The Rev. Mr. Miles also came down with the boys, and the Home at Diyatalawa has, practically, been abandoned. Those who are well acquainted with the Industrial School and its surroundings do

NOT THINK IT A SUITABLE SITE FOR THE ERECTION OF BARRACK."

nor do they think the school could be very well altered and used as such. The only purpose to which they could be put would be that of coversion into officers' quarters. As they at present stand, the buildings are said not to be large enough for anything else. There is, however, about a mile lower down the Valley, a site upon which once stood the old Reformatory school, which was pulled down about two years ago; and this, it is thought, is the most likely spot for the erection of barracks. Here there is a plentiful supply of good water, and the ground is more level. At one time there were over 100 boys in the Reformatory, and the selection of the site was influenced by the fine water supply obtainable. We believe we are right in saying that the land was granted by Government to the Wesleyan Mission on the understanding that it was to be utilized for industrial work, and now that this has ceased, the land reverts to Government. Fifty-five acres were planted in tea, tea-planting forming one of the industries of the school; and the Mission have, we understand, been endeavouring to first buy from Government the land on which the tea is planted and then to sell it together with the two bungalows. The industrial school would then, probably, be used as a factory. It seems, therefore, that the existing buildings at Diyatalawa could not easily be converted into quarters for a large number of prisoners, but that the site upon which the Reformatory formerly stood is admirably adopted for the erection of barracks and the other necessary accommodations. Mr. H. Tarrant, of Messrs. Tarrant, Henderson & Co., also owns a bungalow, we believe, near the proposed site.—"Times of Ceylon."

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 11.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray, left here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, MAY 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

HONGKONG, MAY 12.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Chusan left here for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, MAY 13.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Oceana, from London, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	4 24-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 1-2
3 per cent. Rentes	101
8 1-2 per cent. Sterling loan	110
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers	63 7-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

THE following telegram from the Government of India was recently received by the Madras Government:—"Governor-General in Council learns that Protected States, Malay Peninsula, are anxious to recruit Indian labour this year in famine tracts. Hoping to obtain better supply than in ordinary years, they seek co-operation of Indian Government. Please consider whether any special facilities for obtaining labour can be given to Protected States exempted from Indian Emigration Act." In reply the Madras Government said:—"Instructions will be given to District Officers to allow the emigration agents of Straits Government to proceed with voluntary emiration without interference or obstruction."

THE hostile attitude which the Bar Council have assumed towards the modest proposal that the Long Vacation should begin and end a fortnight earlier makes it unlikely that the proposed change will be introduced this year, says the "Law Journal." What makes the conclusion of the Council the more surprising that the Joint Committee of the Inns of Court appointed last June to consider the question of the Long Vacation reported in favour of the moderate proposal which the Council have condemned. The Bar Council are of opinion that "no sufficient ground has been shown for altering the Long Vacation." Both the Join Committee of the Inns of Court and the Incorporated Law Society are convinced that sufficient ground does exist. It is evident, therefore that the view expressed by the Bar Council does not represent the opinion of the legal profession as a whole

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE KEMPTON PARK GREAT JUBILEE HANDICAP.

The following is the result of the race for the Kempton Park Great Jubilee Handicap:—

Sirenia	1
Merry Methodist	2
Royal Flush	3

THE ASHANTI RISING.

Troops from Lagos and Sierra Leone are massing at Prahsu preparatory to an advance against the Ashantis.

RUSSIA AND THE COREA.

A telegram from Yokohama states that Russia has purchased Port Chinnan on the West Coast of Corea

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY 11.

The Bombay Mails of the 28th ultimo arrived at Brindisi, yesterday.

THE REPORT OF THE PLAGUE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 11.

The report of the Plague Commission has now been finally settled at Home and may be expected to reach India shortly. It should lay down authoritatively to what extent segregation and disinfection are of real use in fighting the disease.

THE CROP REPORTS.

The crop reports for the past week showed that the mortality amongst cattle continues, especially in Gujarat. In the Punjab, however, straw from crops now being gathered, is described as sufficient to keep the remaining cattle alive in most districts.

THE NEW ORDER.

The Royal Warrant for the institution of the Kaisar-i-Hind medals published in the "Gazette of India," states that they are "to reward important and useful services rendered to us in our Indian Empire in advancement of the public interests of our said Empire."

Further services rendered by the holder of either of the medals will be recorded by bars attached to the blue ribbon by which the medal is suspended.

THE RUPEES OF 1840.

SIMLA, MAY 12.

The Government of India are addressing local administrations on the subject of complaints regarding the alleged refusal by certain railway companies to receive the 1840 rupees. They lay down that while Railway administrations may warn their staffs to reject counterfeit coins they must not single out coins of any particular year for special scrutiny, as this tends to throw discredit on that issue.

This applies especially to rupees marked 1840 since all rupees coined between the year 1840 and 1861 bear this date.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION RULES.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT SIMLA.

The proceedings of the first meeting held here of the committee of subscribers to the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund are now published. The object of the Simla committee is to support the directors in securing the reconsideration of recent orders of the Secretary of State and to study independently the various questions which demand the solvency of the fund which depend on an early cancellment or modification of the Secretary of State's action. The committee resolved not to accept them as final, until all constitutional means have been taken to obtain their reconsideration. Meanwhile they uphold the action of the directors, in requiring all subscriptions to be paid at full registered amounts as that being the most equitable way of distributing the extra burden thrown upon the fund. They propose, however, that members unable or unwilling to pay the extra amount should be permitted to commute their liability in the matter by proportionate reduction of pension. The committee further recommend, subject to legal advice, that pensioners at the two-shilling rate be informed that this concession may have to be withdrawn and future payments made at the market rate of exchange, and that all pensions may be necessary if the Secretary of State's orders are maintained in their present form. A general meeting is to be held here shortly to confirm these proposals. The committee was presided over by Mr. T. Higham, those present including Messrs. Becher, Accountant-General P. W. D.; Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests; and Maclean, Director-General of Telegraphs; also Messrs. Burn Maccrocker, Walker and Lees. All branches of the Uncovenanted Service, therefore, are being strongly represented.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is very much to be regretted that the managing committee of this Fund are so ready to accept the dictum of the Government of India, that the recent decision of the Secretary of State reducing the interest from 6 to 4 per cent. "must be taken as final," instead of helping and encouraging the subscribers to agitate and agitate until we obtain redress because of our much pleading. How different is the position taken by the directors and members of the Bengal Fund, and already their protest has been heard in Parliament through the help of Sir Seymour King, the staunch friend of the Uncovenanted Service and meetings of the members are being held in London and at every large centre in Upper India to protest against the orders passed by the Secretary of State.

It would be almost mean on the part of the members of the Bombay Fund if the Calcutta Fund is allowed to fight out this contest without our co-operation and for us to claim to participate in their success. I hope the subscribers will, at the approaching meeting, insist on an appeal to Parliament through Sir Seymour King.—Yours, &c.,

A MEMBER.

A RAILWAY COLLISION.

POONA, MAY 13.

A railway collision occurred on Wednesday last at the Talati Station on the south-east branch of the G. I. P. line, in which three persons, named Miss Mary Mascarenhas, Sitaram Tatia, a sorter on the mail service, and a guard were injured. The two engines and also three vehicles—a composite and two passenger carriages—were damaged. The driver of the mail train, named Rozalla, while entering into the station seeing that the points were not placed properly, with his right hand he shut off steam and with his left applied the vaccum brake with all his force promptly, thus averting the entire collapse of the two trains. The police arrested the station-master, the guard and the pointsman. A joint enquiry will be held to-morrow.

SMALLPOX.

Miss Morton, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Morton, was admitted in the Sassoon Hospital, suffering from confluent small-pox.

UNDER instructions from the Board of Directors of the Madras Railway, the Agent and Manager has prepared and submitted a statement showing the traffic prospects of the railway line proposed to be constructed from Podanur, a junction on the Madras Railway, to Dharapuram, a distance of about 63 miles. The estimated traffic rsceipts are calculated at three lakhs of rupees per annum. It is said that the line, if constructed, will prove a commercial success.

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCES.

MADRAS.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALICUT, MAY 12.

The Tenth Madras Provincial Conference was held in the Jubilee Town Hall on the 10th, 11th and 12th instant. Nearly 150 delegates attended, besides several visitors. The Hon'ble Mr. Vijianagha vachen presided. He opened the proceedings with a long and spirited address, chiefly dwelling on recent measures and unpopular legislation such as the Local Boards Bill, the Irrigation Law as the result of official preponderence and the utter helplassness of the elected members, despite the enlarged councils. He took a gloomy view of the present political situation in Southern India and exhorted his hearers to aim high and agitate persistently.

Nineteen resolutions were adopted, the first congratulating the Prince of Wales on his recent escape, also resolutions condemning the Land Revenue Policy, Irrigation Law and the Malabar Re-settlement. The rest related to local grievances.

Great enthusiasm prevailed throughout the Conference which dissolved this evening with three cheers for her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

THE BOMBAY CONFERENCE.

MEETING AT SATARA.

SATARA, MAY 12.

The Tenth Provincial Conference was opened this afternoon at the local theatre, the approaches to which were profusely decorated with arches and banners.

The theatre was crowded with delegates and visitors, the interior of the building being prettily decorated. About 200 delegates from various parts of the Presidency were present.

The proceedings commenced by Mr. Vithal Narayen Pathak welcoming the delegates in an admirable address, in which he referred in pathetic terms to the heavy calamities the country was passing through, praising Government for its humane efforts to alleviate the famine distress. At the same time he suggested means for the better prevention of distress.

The Hon'ble Mr. Cahatre proposed that the Hon'ble Mr. Goculdas Parekh be the President of the Conference, and Mr. Narayen V. Gokhale, Bombay, having seconded the proposition, it was carried.

After the presidential address was over, a Subjects Committee was appointed. The Conference meets early to-morrow morning. The Hon'ble Mr. P. M. Mehta was unavoidably prevented at the last moment from attending. Messrs. D. E. Wacha, Setalwad, Cama, Gokhale, Khare, Samarth and the Hon'ble Mr. Gokhale, of Poona, are amongst the others present. Mr. Pattak (retired Educational Officer), is Chairman of the Reception Committee.

The President said:—Mr. Pathak and Gentlemen,—I thank you most heartily for doing me the honour of asking me to preside at this meeting of the 10th Provincial Conference. When I consider the high importance of the questions that are to be placed before you for your deliberation, and that the previous meetings of this conference were presided over by such eminent and able men as the Honorable Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, the late Mr. Javerilal Yajnik, the Honorable Mr. Chandavarkar, Mr. Rahimtulla Sayani, and Mr. Dinsha Vacha, I cannot but feel diffident in my ability to discharge properly the duties with which you are pleased to entrust me. It was originally arranged that the chair at the present conference should be occupied by the late lamented Mr. Abdulla Meherali Dharamsi, and if he had been spared he would have filled it most worthily, but his untimely death has deprived us of the advantage of his able guidance and advice. When a few days ago I was asked to take this office, I felt considerable disinclination to agree to do so; but on further thought I felt that as it was your practice that the president should come from a part of the country different from that in which the conference is held, and that as such practice marks the close ties with which the different parts of the Presidency are united with each other on questions of public interest, it would not be proper for me to shirk this duty, and I accepted the proposed arrangement.

INTERVAL OF TIME BETWEEN THE LAST AND PRESENT CONFERENCE AND ITS EXPLANATION.

The last meeting of this conference took place at Karachi in the year 1896; the next meeting was to take place here in the following year, but in consequence of the difficulties caused by plague and famine, it had to be put off. Notwithstanding that three years have since elapsed we are not yet free from our misfortunes and difficulties; meanwhile several questions of importance have newly arisen, and some old questions have assumed new phases, and it appeared that the consideration of these questions could not be any further delayed, and therefore, we meet here on this occasion in spite of all our difficulties to deliberate on these questions. I trust that with your help our discussions will be carried on with the same spirit of temperateness and moderation as distinguished as on previous meetings, and in a manner worthy of the conference.

THE MISFORTUNES OF THE PRESIDENCY.

Our Presidency has suffered from an unprecedented combination of heavy misfortunes during the last four years; and yet there is no knowing when these misfortunes may end.

PLAGUE.

Within a few months of the last conference the plague made its appearance, and has since continued and ravaged almost all parts of the Presidency. It has carried away a large part of the population and brought misery into numerous homes.

ITS EFFECTS.

It has paralysed trade and business, and has brought most of our Municipal bodies into serious pecuniary embarrassment. Our countrymen have borne their suffering and affliction with praiseworthy patience and forbearance, and the unfortunate people that have suffered are deserving of our sincerest sympathy.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

It was an affliction with which Government had never to deal before, and in their earnestness to check the progress of the fell disease, numerous measures were resorted to, which were unsuited to the habits and customs of the people. Several measures failed in some places, merely because they were unsympathetically administered, and the same measures succeeded most remarkably in other places, because they were carried out with a spirit of sympathy and in a manner such as to inspire confidence in the people. Where plague authorities have been sympathetic, where the people have been trusted, and where their assistance has been availed of, the measures have proved most successful. This fact has now been recognised by Government, and I do not think that with the experience they have received that they will now press any measures which are opposed to the general feelings of the people. At the same time we have also to bear in mind what devastations were caused by the previous plagues, and that there are certain measures which undoubtedly check the progress of plague, who knows that if it were not for the measures that were adopted the devastations of the plague might have been considerably larger than what they have been. The kind and benevolent efforts of Government for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease and for curing those who are afflicted are deserving of the highest thanks at the hands our country. It is our duty to co-operate with Government, and it is the duty of Government to avail themselves of all voluntary assistance that the people may be prepared to give. I think that where there are measures which are likely to be misunderstood it is our duty as well to make efforts to remove the people's misunderstanding as well as to draw the attention of Government to the causes of such misunderstanding. It is a matter of the greatest regret that in a matter in which there could be no reason to doubt that Government were acting from the kindest and most benevolent motives any misunderstanding should have arisen between them and the people.

FAMINE AND ITS ADMINISTRATION.

The other affliction from which we have suffered and are now suffering is the famine. In the course of the four years since this conference last met, the Presidency has suffered from two famines of a severe type. It is worthy of the British Government that they recognise it as a duty of the State to give relief to a people otherwise helpless from the distress of starvation. Lakhs and lakhs are spent for the purpose of saving human life and cattle. The administration of the famine of 1876-77 has been regarded by our countrymen, from independent enquiries, as successful on the whole. At the close of the famine a Commission was appointed to enquire into the way in which famine administration was carried out under the different Governments in India, and the work of the Bombay Government was on the whole approved.

PRESENT FAMINE AND ITS INTENSITY.

The present famine is severer than any from which the country has suffered within living memory. In most of the districts of the central and southern division the distress has been felt very acute, as people had almost no time to recover from the effects of the last famine from which they had suffered. In Gujerat, which is considered the richest and the most fertile part of the Presidency, the famine has assumed its severest form. In four out of the five districts there was a complete failure of the monsoon crop; there was also a failure of the winter crop in consequence of the absence of the later rains, except in a few places irrigated by wells; and a large portion of the crops and fodder raised by the well irrigation was again damaged by frost. There are parts of Gujerat in which even drinking water is not available. The loss to the cultivators of this Presidency, as compared with the value of harvest in the preceding years in the yield of food grains on very moderate calculation amounts to Rs. 22,50,00,000, and their loss in the yield of cotton amounts to Rs. 4,50,00,000. Besides this, the Presidency has suffered in the loss of cattle impossible to calculate. In the affected parts of Gujerat it is feared that not more than 10 or 15 per cent of the cattle, which before the famine amounted to about 1,300,000, are likely to be saved. It is impossible to conceive the distress which the enormous loss of property would cause in a poor country like India.

NUMBER OF THE SUFFERERS.

Considering the question of the extent of the distress from another standpoint we find from the official returns that persons in the Presidency proper were in receipt of State relief daily last week. During one week the number of persons receiving State relief in the district of Broach came to a daily average of 117,852 out of a population of 341,450, giving the proportion of one to every three inhabitants of the district. When you add to this the large number of beggars who would beg rather than work, and the number of other people whose self-respect prevents them from resorting to the relief works, the number of persons brought, down to the brink of starvation must be very large indeed.

SYMPATHY AND VALUABLE AID FROM OTHER PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

In the midst of the severe and extended distress there is one matter which we cannot but contemplate with the greatest pleasure. It is most gratifying to find how the bonds of union between the different parts of the empire become strengthened. Our cry of application has evoked a sympathetic response from every corner of the empire and from every class of her Majesty's subjects. What a magnificent fund has been raised at Calcutta, and what large subscriptions have been put down by European mercantile firms and others. Though Great Britain was all engrossed in the Transvaal War, and though it had its own difficulties in consequence of the war and war relief, it has also raised a big sum to meet the distress in the country. Royal personages, individuals big and small, individual associations and societies, and newspapers in Great Britain are using their best efforts to invite and collect subscriptions for the relief of our famine distress. You all know what keen interest H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Lord Scarsdale, the father of our respected Viceroy, the religious body of the Unitarians, *Investors Review*, and numerous other individuals and bodies have been taking in connection with this work. People from the most distant corners of Canada and Australia have been working hard to invite and collect subscriptions for the purpose of alleviating the distress in this country.

SYMPATHY AND HARD WORK OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS.

Another noticeable fact in connection with this calamity is the sympathetic and earnest way in which the officers of Government are devoting themselves to the helping of the distressed and the troubled industry they are undergoing for the alleviation of distress. I am speaking of Guzerat, the part of the country which is one of the worst affected. Gentlemen, you will pardon me if I have to refer, for my illustrations, in the course of my address, to Guzerat, as that is the part of the country with which I am better acquainted than the rest. The large sympathy, the considerable self-sacrifice, and the great industry with which the Commissioner, the Honourable Mr. Lely, the different Collectors and other officers of Government have been applying themselves towards the saving of lives and relieving the distress of men and cattle have evoked the greatest satisfaction throughout our part of the country; and I have been informed that the same spirit of sympaty and devotedness marks the work of the officers in the other parts of the Presidency.

EFFORTS OF GOVERNMENT.

We cannot but recognise the vast efforts made and the enormous sums of money spent by Government for the purpose of saving life and alleviating distress. The task undertaken by Government in this matter is of the vastest magnitude. I regret, however, to say that during the last two months certain orders have been issued by the local Government probably in consequence of a resolution of the Government of India, which, I am afraid, defeats the very object with which relief works are opened and maintained.

INCREASE OF TASK WORK.

The amount of task work is much increased, and is larger in excess of the work prescribed in the printed Famine Coode.

ALTERATION IN THE SCALE OF FINES.

A new scale of fines has been devised. Under the scale for the slightest shortage of work not exceeding 25 per cent. the whole gang is fined 25 per cent. of its wages. For any shortage of work, however small, between 75 and 50 per cent. the gang is fined 50 per cent. of its wages, and where the work performed is less than 50 per cent. penal fines are imposed.

REDUCTION OF WAGES.

Than in all the Talukas of the Broach district, except Ankelesar in the Petha Mahal of Hansot, the scale of wages have been reduced far under that prescribed in the printed Code. Men who would be entitled under it to eight pice get only six; women who would be entitled to six pice would get only five; and children entitled to four pice get only three.

EFFECT OF REDUCTION.

The effect of the measures taken in Broach was at once apparent. The number of workers on the relief works no doubt perceptibly decreased. There was a sudden and large increase in the numbers of starving population, both in the city of Broach and the villages; the death-rate of the districts rose very high. In the relief camps, there was a considerable increase of emaciation among the workers. There was a sudden rise of the death-rate among them within a week or thereabout after the orders came into force. It increased fourfold. I was informed that this measure was resorted to, because Government were struck with the large percentage of persons obtaining State relief when compared with the population of the district, and they suspected that there were on the works a large number of people who did not require such a relief. I have made inquiries in this number, and I write that there was no ground for such suspicions. There could not be among the famine workers any appreciable number of people who did not need relief; but even if it were so, I think it need not have been difficult for Government to find out such persons and exclude them from the benefit of State help; I do not think that they were justified for the fault of a few to make inadequate the relief given to others whose number was by far the greater.

EFFECT OF NEW MEASURES.

Then with reference to the other two measures, the increase of task work and the application of the new scale of fines, their effect if to reduce the actual wages received by the persons engaged on the famine works. Under the existing arrangements the majority of the people are unable to get as much food as is absolutely necessary to keep them up. They are half starved. This must lead to considerable unhealthiness and heavy increase in the rate of mortality. It is not unlikely that the cholera that has made its appearance in some of the relief works may be the result of the overwork and the underfeeding of the people caused by these measures. I think the amount of task work should be so reduced that an average man in such condition of average health as is to be met with in a famine District, would be able to earn the quantity of food prescribed in the printed Famiee Code, and there should be no fine for shortage of work unless such shortage arises from laziness.

To be continued

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 27TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Carthage, Captain J. R. Lendon, with English mails of 27th April, arrived in Bombay harbour early on Saturday, morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Clare Mr and Mrs
Gilbert Lt L
Hase Mr M O
Joyce Mr B
Joyce Mr B F
Robertson Mr
Weston Mr and Mrs and 2 infts
Nilson Mr E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bullen Mr
Cant Capt E P
Clarke Mr L J
Coward Mr
Fenning Lt W M
Greaves Mr J and M s
Gibson Mr
Hebbert Mr and Mrs
Khan Mr
Lilly Capt G
Sawant Mr J R
Soutar Mr A B
Walker Mr and Mrs and inft

FROM BRINDISI.

Cuthbert Mr D A
Koepsch Dr Louis
Sutherland Mr J
Taylor Mr
Vincent Col H A
Willets Mr Gibson
Whyte Capt J F

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 27.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

ALTHOUGH the mystery of the publication of the Spion Kop despatches has not been cleared up by Mr. Swift MacNeill's praiseworthy cross-examination of Mr. George Wyndham, some light has been thrown on the matter, and we now know for certain if the War Office are not juggling with words that Lord Roberts has not criticised the action of Magersfontein. It has been, perhaps, rashly assumed throughout the controversy raised by the appearance of the Spion Kop documents that Lord Roberts's criticisms on Lord Methuen's conduct of the fighting at Magersfontein had been suppressed. Anyone who took the trouble to refer back to the *London Gazette* of March 17, when Lord Methuen's re-written despatch was published, must have seen that the accompanying letter of Lord Roberts was complete in itself, and that if the Commander-in-Chief had commented upon the operations in question, he must have done so in a separate report. That would have been a departure and in the circumstances not very likely. It was also forgotten that Lord Methuen's earliest accounts of Magersfontein, which the War Office found irregular, were not sent home by Lord Roberts, but by the then Commander-in-Chief, Sir Redvers Buller. People who did not think, or rather who did not wish to bring themselves to think, that when Sir William Gatacre had been severely censured and higher officers not spared Lord Methuen could possibly have got off scot-free jumped to the conclusion that Sir Redvers Buller must have reviewed the Magersfontein action when he forwarded the "communications" (as Mr. Wyndham styled them) submitted by the General who directed that unfortunate battle. In the House, this afternoon, Mr. MacNeill asked the Under-Secretary for War whether the communication sent home from Lord Methuen, dated the 4th January, which covered a number of subordinate reports, which Lord Roberts was asked on the 6th February to direct Lord Methuen to embody in a formal despatch, was seen by Lord Roberts, and whether Lord Roberts made any comment on this communication with reference to the operations at the battle of Magersfontein, and the tact, judgment, and administrative capacity of Lord Methuen in the disposition and handling of his troops; and whether the communication of Lord Methuen on January 4 was designed by that officer to serve the purposes and fill the place of a formal despatch. Mr. Wyndham's reply was as follows:—"The communication referred to was forwarded by Sir R. Buller while still Commander-in-Chief in South Africa without comment. The despatch substituted for it, as I have already explained, was forwarded by Lord Roberts, also without comment. The difference between the two documents was one of form and not of substance. It may be assumed that Lord Roberts saw both." All this is very interesting, but it does not explain why the Spion Kop despatches should have been published just now. Give a dog a bad name. I am bound to say that until twenty-four hours ago it was the firm belief of some, at any rate of Lord Roberts's friends, that his now famous despatch of February 13 was issued to injure him. The theory was that Lord Lansdowne, who, it is known, relies very much upon the judgment of others in matters of this sort, had been advised by some one else, who is supposed not to love the Commander-in-Chief of the Army in South Africa, to give the despatches to the world. Unfortunately for this amiable notion, it appears that Lord Roberts was consulted beforehand. After Mr. Wyndham this afternoon had answered about Magerafontein, Mr. McNeill inquired when the comments and strictures of Lord Roberts on the operations at Spion Kop, dated February 13, reached the War Office, and why those comments and strictures were withheld from the public till April 17, and published when Parliament was not sitting. "Lord Roberts's depatch covering all the documents bearing upon Sir R. Buller's second attempt to relieve Ladysmith, was," said Mr. Wyndham, "received on March 9. The interval which elapsed between its receipt and publication on the 17th inst., was occupied by the printing of the documents, and the consideration of their contents and the telegraphic correspondence which took place between Lord Roberts and the Secretary of State on the question of publication." The printing could not have occupied many hours; five weeks or more seems a long time for considering the contents of the documents and for "telegraphic correspondence" between the War Office and Lord Roberts "on the question of publication." Clearly we have not heard the last of the matter.

THE AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION QUESTION.

At the time of writing, some anxiety still prevails respecting the fate of the Australian Federation Bill. It is to be hoped, for the sake of all concerned, that the present difficulty may be surmounted without leaving behind any soreness. But for the moment the outlook is not so satisfactory as could be desired. The case for the Home Government is succinctly put by Mr. Chamberlain in his telegram of the 5th instant to the Australian Governors. Her Majesty's Government, he points out, would have desired amendment as to various questions which have arisen, but are unwilling to risk delaying federation by pressing their views, and the operation of Clause 74, in restricting the right of appeal to the Privy Council, is now practically the only matter at issue. Her Majesty's Government object to this clause, because (1) the term "public interests" is so vague and indefinite as to leave uncertainty in a matter where precision is of first importance, and increased litigation, due to applications for leave to appeal, and the multiplication of arguable points on appeal, will be the result. (2) A most important link of Empire would be seriously impaired and the consequences would be far-reaching in allowing divergency to spring up where in the general interests unity and uniformity is most desirable. (3) It can scarcely be to the interests of Australia that in important questions as to boundaries between powers of Commonwealth and States the final decision should not lie with the highest tribunal of the Empire, beyond suspicion of local bias or predilection. (4) Important questions may arise as to operation of Commonwealth Laws on British shipping, or generally as to whether such laws are *ultra vires*, which the Imperial Parliament can scarcely allow to be concluded by the decision of the Australian High Court. (5) Commonwealth legislation on such subjects as fisheries may seriously affect the interests of subjects of other parts of the Empire, and in such matters Parliament could not expect them to submit to be deprived of appeal to an Imperial Court. (6) Banks and other financial and commercial institutions having large interests in Australia entertain very strong feeling against the limitation, and weighty representations have been made on the subject to her Majesty's Government. (7) Her Majesty's Government feel that the actual restriction, and the power claimed to make further restriction equivalent to practical abolition of appeal, would be specially inopportune at the moment when they are considering terms of a Bill for enhancing the dignity and promoting the efficiency of the Judicial Committee by practically amalgamating it with the House of Lords, and providing for adequate permanent representation of the great colonies in a new court which it is proposed to create. Should Australian appeals be practically withdrawn, the new court would be deprived of a large part of its value as providing a new sphere for co-operation between colonies and the mother-country, and giving effect to some extent to an ardent desire for closer relations now happily existing both in the mother-country and the colonies. Mr. Chamberlain further points out the necessity of provision for explaining that, as intended by the framers of the Constitution, the Colonial Laws Validity Act, 1865, will apply to laws of a Commonwealth Parliament. The Colonial Premiers in their reply while fully recognising the feeling of the Imperial Government that vigilance on their part is essential in the interests of all parts of the Empire, and also the importance of securing the inclusion of Western Australia in the Federation from the first, say they cannot forget that by the enabling Acts and in pursuance of them (*a*) the framing of the federal Constitution was expressly entrusted to the convention of representatives specially elected by the people for the purpose in all the colon

people. (b) The question as to appeals was, *inter alia*, considered by the convention in Adelaide, and no appeal to the Privy Council was allowed. During the visit of the Premiers to England at the Jubilee the matter was referred to by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, who urged reconsideration. It was accordingly reconsidered at the meeting of the Convention at Melbourne, and resolved in the opposite direction to the decision in Adelaide. Later the matter was again discussed and the compromise now in the Bill agreed to. It was yet again debated in the Premiers' conference prior to the last *referendum*, and no alteration was made in the form of the Bill. The vote was then taken and the Bill was adopted by a large majority of the electors. (c) The Commonwealth Bill belongs, therefore, in a very special sense to the people of Australia, whose only mandate to Governments and Parliaments is to seek its enactment by the Imperial Parliament in the form in which it was adopted by the people. The Premiers believe that the appeal clause as framed could not work injuriously to any part of the Empire, although the proposed new Court of Appeal for the Empire would doubtless present attractions to the people of Australia. The only alternative suggested in the despatches are (1) amendment of the Bill and (2) postponement of its consideration. Of these two the Premiers do not hesitate to say that the latter course would be much more objectionable to Australians generally even than the former. Without disputing the constitutional power of the Imperial Parliament to amend the Bill on its own responsibility, the Premiers respectfully urge that the voice of the Australian people given on the Bill as it stands should receive that favourable consideration which such a weighty *referendum* demands. The Premiers do not consider themselves as having authority to accept any amendments. They hope that the colony of Western Australia, whose representatives assisted to frame the Bill, and in the Convention almost unanimously agreed to Clause 95, may be urged to accept it as it stands. They think that the Bill already sufficiently provides for the admission of New Zealand. The upshot of the difference that has so unfortunately sprung up is awaited with a certain amount of apprehension. It seems strange that the difficulty pointed out by Mr. Chamberlain was not foreseen and brought under the notice of the colonies earlier. This is the more extraordinary if what Mr. Walter Griffiths says is accurate. Writing on the 21st instant he says :—"It is not generally known that the drafting committee of the Convention were in constant communication with the Colonial Office, and the great proportion of the suggestions made were considered in the draft Bill and adopted by the Convention. It is not as though every respect and consideration had not already been given to Imperial suggestions—these representations were not only adequately recognised, but pressed to the utmost." I have seen no reply to this from the Colonial Office, whose ignorance of what goes on in distant parts of the Empire is sometimes very remarkable as was shown in the case of the Raid.

THE INDIAN FAMINE.

Mr. Maclean, in rising to put his question about Parliamentary assistance to India in regard to the famine, was loudly cheered by the Opposition. The question was to the following effect :—"Whether having in view the increased and unparalleled intensity of the famine in India and the inadequate response made in this country to the Lord Mayor's appeal to public charity, her Majesty's Government would reconsider their determination not to make a national grant to India." The exact words of Mr. Balfour's reply were :—"The famine in India is, as my hon. friend has justly observed, of a very serious character, but my noble friend the Secretary of State for India is most carefully watching the progress of events, and if it be needful to apply to the Imperial Parliament for assistance that appeal will be made without hesitation. I ought to add that the Government of India do not anticipate any difficulty at present in providing needful relief." It will be observed that the First Lord of the Treasury referred to Mr. Maclean as "my hon. friend." This is in accordance with Parliamentary tradition ; but since Mr. Maclean has adopted such a critical attitude towards the Government there are members of the Front Ministerial Bench who have invariably spoken of him as "the hon. member" as if he were an avowed opponent. The matter may seem trifling but these little things are not regarded as altogether unimportant at Westminster. Mr. Milward, one of the Conservative members for Warwickshire, undismayed by the answer given to Mr. Maclean, gave notice last evening that he will early next week ask Mr. Balfour "with reference to the famine now desolating India, whether her Majesty's Government will reconsider the question of a grant-in-aid, having especial regard to the unparalleled financial prosperity of this country, to the continuous calls upon the private benevolence of this Nation in connection with the war in South Africa, and to the large contributions from the Native Princes and others in India to the war fund : And, whether, seeing that the objections hitherto raised by the Indian Government to such grants-in-aid have arisen largely from the fear of the creation of a claim for financial interference, he will consider the advisability of placing the proposed grant under the unfettered control of the Viceroy in Council." It is worthy of notice that, although the Mansion House Fund does not advance by leaps and bounds, some of the individual contributions are extremely handsome, for example, the gift of £1,000 from an anonymous donor "Heraclitus," announced two days ago. Whoever this generous person may be no one would think of applying to him the term "manhater," the appellation of his prototype, the Ephesian philosopher, who spent his days and nights in brooding over the follies and frailty of the human race. The liberality of the unknown "Heraclitus" contrasts very favourably with what I hear of a very eminent titled statesman, reported to be extremely wealthy, who when asked to subscribe to the Famine Fund replied that he had been looking at his bank book and found he had over-drawn his account ! The Lord Mayor's private secretary, Mr. Soulsby, C.B., who has managed so many Mansion House Funds has been talking to a newspaper man on the subject of the present appeal on behalf of the sufferers by the terrible calamity now afflicting such a vast number of poor people in India. In the course of conversation Mr. Soulsby mentioned that whereas in 1897 the total amount received was £550,000 in seven months, during the two months gone by they had received for the famine of 1900 £200,000 up to date. "But the need is greater, Mr. Soulsby." "Well," he replied, "the response is about as generous as we can expect —war funds and war fever considered. All our former donors have given liberally as of yore. There would, however, seem to be a marked difference in the Colonial response. Three years ago they helped us considerably ; this time, up to date, nothing has been received." But Mr. Soulsby, we are told, was careful to add that time had been short for them to come forward, and that it was possible some of the Governors to whom the appeal was addressed had directed their contributions direct to the Viceroy. "At the same time," the interviewer adds, "it is roughly computed—and the calculation is a little startling—that for every Volunteer sent by the Colonies to South Africa, at least thirty natives in India have died, and are dying, from starvation. One penny, it may be noted in conclusion, will keep life in a native for twenty-four hours—think of that when you pass the box outside the Mansion House."

CONCESSIONS TO THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

About a year ago the London Committee of the European Civil Services Association, consisting of Mr. Samuel Digby (chairman), Mr. S. Wheeler, and Mr. John S. Heyman (secretary), with Mr. Edward Jenkins as legal adviser addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State for India in Council on the subject of the remaining grievances of the members of the Uncovenanted Service. Some eighteen months previously his lordship had declined to re-open the discussion as he saw no sufficient grounds for doing so. As this answer did not imply any indisposition to examine any further reasons that might be adduced additional facts were collected. In 1898 the Home Committee was reconstituted and comprised the gentlemen named above. After careful consideration the Committee submitted to the Secretary of State the memorial already mentioned. In this it was pointed out that the members of the Services concerned are deeply grateful for the important concessions already granted, the majority of which they fully admit are sufficiently liberal, and all they could reasonably expect. But two grievances remained unredressed, namely the leave allowed to count as pensionary service and the inadequate distribution of the extra pension of Rs. 1,000 per annum. The memorialists asked (1) for the grant of four years' leave in thirty years' service to count as service for pension instead of two years as at present, and (2) some extension of the grant of the additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year. The case as presented was a very strong one and has convinced the Secretary of State in Council that the memorialists asked for no more than those on whose behalf they acted are entitled to in equity if not in law. In a letter, dated April 23, the Assistant Secretary of the India Office announces the complete success of the appeal made to the Secretary of State. He is, Sir Horace Walpole writes, conveying to the Government of India his sanction to certain proposals made by them, enabling civil officers to count as service for pension a greater amount of leave than has hitherto been permitted, and extending the list of appointments, service in which shall be held to render an officer eligible for an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year. It is, however, not considered desirable to base this list on the amount of salary drawn. In their memorial the Committee did not venture to suggest specifically how the difficulty of confirming the additional pension to heads of departments might be got over, but they have expressed the opinion that either the number of appointments eligible for the extra amount might be increased, or that the pension should be regulated by the pay an officer draws in India. The unfairness of limiting the extra pension to departmental heads is shown by the fact that many of those departmental heads are covenanted or military officers, some of the appointments scheduled as conferring the additional Rs. 1,000 being practically reserved for gentlemen not belonging to the uncovenanted branches of the public service.

OLLA PODRIDA.

As I think I mentioned last week there has been some comments made in Anglo-Indian circles respecting what is regarded as the somewhat inadequate honours paid in this country to the remains of that fine old soldier Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart. The somewhat meagre service in the little chapel attached to a pensioners' home is contrasted with the pomp and ceremony of the funeral of Lord Napier of Magdala in St. Paul's Cathedral in the presence of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and a vast congregation. I have heard the suggestion made that the arrangements connected with the obsequies of Sir Donald Stewart must be at any rate partly attributed to the Easter holidays ! However that may be the Easter holidays could have had nothing to do with the neglect to invite Sir Donald Stewart's colleagues of the Secretary of State's Council to be present. It may seem incredible that invitations were not issued to the members of Council, but it is nevertheless a fact. There was no particular reason why the preliminary service should have been held in the Chelsea Hospital Chapel with its limited space, for his connection with that institution commenced less than five years ago.

Lord George Hamilton is to be asked next week by Sir Charles Dilke, what was the strength in non-commissioned officers and men of the forces on the Indian establishment in India on 1st January 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899 and 1900. The same omnivorous member has been the first, I believe, to give notice of a question about the report of the Welby Commission, which is now accessible to the public. Sir C. Dilke proposes to ask whether the Government intend to act on the recommendation of the Commission "that, in order that there may be no ground for allegation that India is treated less favourably than other parts of her Majesty's Empire, Parliament should be asked to make a contribution towards the charge of the India Office."

Mr. Maclean intends on Monday to put a question with respect to the recent regrettable occurrences at Cawnpore. He will ask Lord George Hamilton whether since the riot took place the regulations have been modified, and the compulsory removal of plague-stricken patients to hospital has been abolished, and why this change was not made before the riot broke out.

Mr. Maclean is also concerned about the entry in the Indian Financial Statement of twenty-two lakhs or £150,000 "on account of the replacement of additional horses sent to South Africa." He proposes to invite the Secretary of State to explain this item and to say whether the sum mentioned will be repaid to India by the Imperial Government.

THE DEATH-ROLL.

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

The House of Lords is certainly the poorer by the death of the Duke of Argyll who was a very fine speaker, and who, it appears, was rated by Gladstone —no mean judge—above Bright because while the latter required immense preparation before speaking the head of the Campbells spoke his best when he was unprepared. I myself have frequently heard the Duke make set speeches in Parliament, and although the matter was always good it always seemed to me that the manner was far more suited to the pulpit than the senate. But his voice was perfect, and although the acoustics of the gilded chamber are abominable he could always be heard by everyone quite distinctly. I was present in the House of Lords on that occasion when the Earl of Rosebery, rather nettled by the lofty tone of superiority the Duke had assumed in criticising his former political friends, retorted by describing the venerable statesman as "a portentous political pedagogue." Considering the difference between the ages of the two men it was thought at the time that Lord Rosebery had gone too far, but it must be confessed that the Duke had been exasperating and no man could be more exasperating when he wished to preach to those whose political souls, he thought, had been sold to the Evil One. Notwithstanding, however, the cleavage in their views on many questions the Duke and Gladstone remained friends to the last, each entertaining the highest respect for the intellectual capacity of the other. The *Times*, in a very interesting biographical sketch, refers to his many-sided character. He was not a politician and nothing more like some who have attained very exalted positions in the common-wealth. Theological controversy, metaphysical speculation, physical science, economical inquiries, historical research, literary criticism, we are reminded, all claimed a share of his interest. The list of his formal and acknowledged works is a very considerable one, and a vast addition would be made to it—much too extensive, indeed, for our columns—if his contributions, signed and unsigned, to the monthly and quarterly reviews, and to the newspapers, especially the *Times*, were to be enumerated. Like a good Scotsman he was fond of arguing, and if I remember rightly he had a little bit of a controversy with a learned Professor of the Bombay University in which the latter did not come off second best. The Duke had been an invalid for some months. His last public appearance was about the middle of December. On Christmas Eve he was completely prostrated by gout, but under skilful medical treatment recovered sufficiently to do a little work. Two months ago he caught a chill and had since been gradually losing his strength. He passed away early on Tuesday morning within a week of his birthday in his seventy-sixth year. He looked older than he really was, and it will surprise some to know that he was barely seven years the senior of Lord Salisbury. The Court Circular of Tuesday contained the following announcement :—"The Queen received this morning with the deepest regret the news of the death of the Duke of Argyll, which took place after a long illness. Apart from the near connection of the Duke to the Queen, he having been father-in-law to her Majesty's daughter Princess Louise, he was a great personal friend of fifty years' standing, for whom the Queen always entertained the warmest regard and respect."

I have also to record the deaths of Sir John Bridge, late Chief Magistrate of Metropolitan Police Courts ; Sir Nicholas Hannen, brother of the late Lord Hannen and Chief Justice of her Britannic Majesty's Chief Court for China and Japan ; Sir Jacobus Petrus de Wet, formerly Acting Chief Justice of Ceylon not to be confused with Sir Jacobus Albertus de Wet, who was British Agent in the Transvaal at the time of the Jameson Raid ; Mr. Charles Isaac Elton, a very erudite lawyer and formerly Conservative member for West Somerset ; Colonel Sir Francis Marindin, R. E., R. C. M. G., formerly Senior Inspector of Railways to the Board of Trade ; Mr. William Birkmyre, ex-Liberal M.P., and well-known in connection with Indian Commerce ; Mr. Arthur Stephen Moriarty, a much-respected member of the Imperial Civil Service and officiating Remembrancer of Legal Affairs in Bombay, who died at his residence at Hove, Brighton, on the 19th inst., at the early age of 42 ; Mr. William Duff Bruce, M. Inst. C.E., well-known in Calcutta ; and Mr. Charles Stone, late Chief Engineer, Sind-Punjab and Delhi Railway.

THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

THE following letter appears in the *Times* :—

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to point out in your columns the somewhat curious position in which the publication of Lord Roberts' covering despatch to the Spion Kop despatches has placed not only the daily "armchair" critics of the South African campaign, but also those professors who, from time to time, delve into the historical military records of the past with a view to using the results of the delving for the instruction of the rising military generations ? Up to the present time the "armchair" critics of any note, have, with but few exceptions, been very guarded in their criticisms : the information before them they have considered incomplete ; and they have feared to do injustice to individuals by prematurely pronouncing condemnation on them. Professors of military history, or of the art of war, have, as a rule, always burnt much midnight oil in the ascertainment of facts before even suggesting to their pupils that some military commander or other had done the opposite to what he ought to have done. Now, however, we have, on high authority, a new departure, and "armchair" critics and professors alike ask if it is to form a precedent in the conduct of their own work.

In the neighbourhood of Ladysmith in South Africa in January last is carried on a military operation which terminates unsuccessfully. In reports dated January 29, three days after the conclusion of the operation, the general nominally responsible for it sends to his senior officer, who was also present during it, his narrative of what occurred. The following day, the 30th, this senior general writes a covering despatch, in which he comments severely on the conduct of his junior general and approves of the conduct of a lieutenant-colonel whom the junior general has censured in his own narrative ; and these documents are then sent on to the field Marshal Commanding the Forces in South Africa, who is in a distant part of the theatre of war. Some days must have elapsed before these documents reached the Field Marshal, but by February 13 they have been all perused, and the Field Marshal draws up a covering despatch for transmission with them to Lord Lansdowne. It does not appear that Lord Roberts supplemented the information given in the despatches and reports by asking for further information through the wire. There was no time to send a Staff officer to obtain it, and yet the documents were not altogether clear in themselves. Even as regards the plan of operations, Lord Roberts has to "gather" it from the documents, for it is "not very clearly described in the despatches themselves." Lord Roberts considers that Sir Charless Warren "should have acquainted Sir Redvers Buller with the course of action which he proposed to adopt, but he adds. There is nothing to show whether he did or not," rather an important hiatus in the narrative. But with what great reserve should these documents be accepted as evidence ! The senior general responsible for the relief of Ladysmith advises a plan of operations, and then, instead of carrying out the operation, hands over four-fifths of his army to a junior general and tells him to do it ; the junior fails to carry out his seniors plan ; once more the senior has not relieved Ladysmith. Is he more than human ? Can he write on the failure without bias or partiality ? The junior general tells his tale, but the hearer of the tale is his senior general, who gave him nominally control but did not leave him to himself during the operation. Can the junior, if he felt himself directly or indirectly fettered by the senior, tell him so to his face in an official despatch ? To a legally-trained mind the evidence for both prosecution and defence would seem poor indeed ; only cross-examination could elicit the real facts.

Yet Lord Roberts, notwithstanding all his wide experience of war and his great knowledge of the difficulty of putting the right saddle on the right horse in a campaign, accepts this evidence as both sufficient and conclusive ; and, summing up, directs the jury, which in this case is the British nation, as to the verdicts they are to give.

But if Sir Redvers Buller and Sir Charles Warren have been able to make statements, a third officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Thorneycroft, has had no such chance ; Lord Roberts judges him by what others of him ; and, strangest of all, although this officer had been expressly appointed to the command of Spion Kop, Lord Roberts considers that his "assumption of responsibility and authority was wholly inexcusable." An officer in command under the most trying circumstances is blamed for the "assumption of responsibility and authority." !

And now how about the armchair critics and professors ? Are they to follow Lord Robert's example ? The farmer will now probably consider themselves justified, by this precedent, in criticizing to their hearts' content, and the content of the public also, any general whose misfortune it is to have to write a despatch on some operation he has carried out, for by that despatch and that alone is his conduct to be judged. It is idle for them to wait for fuller information. But for the professor the case is different. A professor worthy of his calling will never, even to the youngest and least educated military students, pass verdicts on conduct when the evidence which has formed the material out of which the covering despatch was constructed is so one-sided, so incomplete. Of course, it may be that Lord Roberts had before him other documents in addition, for in his despatch he gives great praise to a brigade-major, but it is not apparent from the documents published what were the services that officer so successfully performed ; but it is only from the documents published that the public can judge on the matter, and by these only can the public consider the weight to be given to the remarks of the Field Marshall. Had Lord Roberts' despatch been a confidential communication to the Government, to be regarded as only his general impressions derived from an incomplete knowledge of the case, its aspect would have been different altogether ; but no wonder that, placed as it is before the public as an authoritative verdict, military men, almost without exception, condemn its publication, and look forward with dismay to this newly-introduced feature on the conduct of our wars.

Like very many other soldiers and ex-soldiers at home, I have received letters from officers who have taken part in the operations in South Africa, and I have been kindly allowed to read letters received by others. These letters may be regarded as side lights to the despatches, and, since letters and despatches alike are written in perfect good faith, it is evident that the despatches alone cannot be accepted as evidence complete in itself. In conclusion I may say that whilst I share in the deep respect universally felt for the Field Marshal Commanding in South Africa, I see nothing inconsistent with that respect in demurring, as an old searcher after the facts of battlefields, to the adequacy of the evidence on which the Field Marshal has arrived at his conclusions.

Your obedient servant,
April 21. LONSDALE HALE.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

AN ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the Company was held on Saturday at the registered office, Esplanade Road. In the absence of Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdas Tejpali, chairman of the board, Mr. Naranjee Dwarkadas was called to the chair. The directors' report was as follows :—

Your directors beg to submit their report and audited accounts of the Company madeup forthe year ending 31st December 1899. As will be seen from the abstract of profit and loss account, the operations of the Company have resulted in a loss of Rs. 36,994-8-10 during the year under report. The Directors regret to observe that this result is due to various adverse circumstances, such as heavy rise in price of cotton owing to the failure of rains, the prevalance of plague and famine, and the general depression in yarn and cloth industry. One of your directors, Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, resigned his seat on the board owing to his advanced age and indifferent health. The directors, under the circumstances, had no other alternative left but to accept his resignation with regret. They have lost in Mr. Lukhmidas Khimji, who continued to be chairman of the Board since some years past, a worthy and able colleague. The vacancy on the board has been filled up by electing Mr. Damoder Lukhmidas in his place, which appointment you are requested to confirm. Two of your directors, Messrs. Murarji Gokuldas and Damoder Lukhmidas retire by rotation, but they are eligable for re-election. You are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. The appointment of Mr. Damodar Lakhmidas as a director, in place of Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee, was confirmed. The best thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Lukhmidas Khimjee for his valuable service extending over a period of twenty-three years as a director of the Company, and for the able manner in which he conducted the duties of a chairman of the board since his election to that office in 1897. Messrs. Murarjee Goculdas and Damoder Lukhmidas, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Rupsing Mathuradas were appointed auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 200 each. The proceedings closed with the customary compliment to the chairman.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS ?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, alays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50, from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay

MAHABLESHWAR RACES.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

On the second day of the Mahableshwar Sky Races there was, if possible, a still larger number of people present than on the first day. This, coupled with the fact that the racing was of a decidedly superior order to that of former years, must have been gratifying to the stewards, whose indefatigable efforts throughout the meeting have been widely appreciated.

In the account of the first day's races, Major Stanton's name was inadvertently omitted, as being the clerk of the scales.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote and party from Government House were present throughout the second day. The personal staff of the Governor were "at home" on the course, and with their wonted geniality personally attended to the many wants of their thirsty guests.

On the first day an unfortunate mishap occurred in the non-arrival of the printed programmes, but this was obviated on the second day to everyone's profit and satisfaction.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap Hurdle Race—Distance—about 1 1-4 mile. Rs. 100. For all ponies, fourteen hands and under.

After the form showed by Novelty on the first day that pony was considerably handicapped, and the result was an easy win for FOX.

Mr Goodfellow's ch a g Fox, 14 hds.....Owner 1
Mr Courage's g a p Cypress, 13-3 hds.....Owner 2
Mr Syer's g a p Novelty, 13 2 3-4 hds.....Lt Savile 0

SECOND RACE.—Substitution Handicap—Distance —3 furlongs. Rs. 100 presented by Mr. Naranji Dwarkadas. For all ponies, fourteen hands and under, that have never started previous to the meeting for a race, value Rs. 50.

There were five entries, but three having scratched the race resolved itself into a match between Fizzer and Silvertail. The English pony Fizzer was the favourite and had a very easy win.

H H Aga Khan's br e g Fizzer.....Aga S Shah 1
Capt Wood's b a h Silvertail.....Capt Greig 2

THIRD RACE.—The Consolation Handicap. Distance —3 1-2 furlongs. Rs. 60. For all ponies, fourteen hands and under, that have not won at the meeting.

Five ran, and to the surprise of all and delight of some, Cruiser won by a length.

Mr Duxbury's ch a geld Cruiser.....Mr Baldrey 1
Capt Purvis' g a p Moonlight.....Major Conran 2
Aga Moochool Shah's b a g Pilgrim.....Aga S Shah 3
Mr Wardell's br aus m The Wren.....Capt Jameson 0
Capt Greville's g a p Kazalie.....Owner 0

FOURTH RACE.—The Kolhapur Cup—Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 100. A handicap for all ponies, fourteen hands and under.

Four ran. Fizzer was an easy first, and Microbe a good third.

H H Aga Khan's br e g Fizzer.....Aga S Shah 1
Col Croly's g a p Microbe.....Capt Greville 2
Capt Steven's b a p Microbe.....Major Conran 0
Mr Baldrey's bl a h Engine.....Capt Jameson 0

FIFTH RACE.—A Match. In this Silvertail had an easy victory.

Capt Wood's Silvertail.....Owner 1
Capt Greville's Father O'Flynn.....Owner 0

SIXTH RACE.—Polo Pony Scurry. Distance—2 1-2 furlongs. Rs. 60, presented by H. E. the Governor's staff. For all *bona-fide* polo ponies, 13-3 hands and under, that are considered as such in the opinion of the stewards.

Five ran. This was the best race of the day, Dijla winning from Dust at the post.

Col Croly's g a p Dijla.....Major Conran 1
1st Bo Lancer's ch aus n Dust.....Lieut Savile 2
Capt Killcully's b ch m Geisha.....Capt Jameson 3
Capt Greville's g a g Transport.....Owner 0
Mr Courage's ch a p Snippet.....Capt Greig 0

SEVENTH RACE.—The Panchgani Handicap—Distance—1-2 mile, Rs. 100 presented by H. H. the Rao of Cutch. For Arab and C.-B. Ponies, fourteen hands and under, that have never won a race, value Rs. 50 or over.

Out of five entries, four scratched which resulted in a walk-over for Engine.

Mr Baldrey's blk a h Engine.....Owner W.O.

THE MOHURRUM AT DAMAUN.

THIS year, writes our correspondent, the taboots which were immersed in the sea on Thurday, were four large and six small. No punjahs are made here.

It speaks greatly for the peaceful and respectable character of the Damaun Mahomedans in general, that though for several years past feuds have been fostered and existing between the Mahomedans of Kharawad and Kharewadi and the taboot-day is generally selected for having outbursts of animosity between the any two factions, yet there was never an occasion here when even police interference became necessary to preserve peace.—At about 4 p.m. the taboots started from their respective posts in two distinct processions. In the first procession, the taboot of Kharawad jamat, preceded by all the musicians of the place and the Mahomedans of Kharawad including some captains and officers of the steamers of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, who were paying a flying visit for the particular purpose of joining the taboot procession, and accompanied by Mr. Fragosa, chief of the police and half-a-dozen armed policemen, took the lead as a matter of right which the Kharawadi Mahomedans claimed and about which they were keenly sensitive. It was followed by the taboot of the Khatki Molla and half-a-dozen small taboots. Then came the taboots of the Pathans which had to wind its way at a very slow pace, as it had to receive numerous offerings in the shape of money, rice, *padas* and cocoanuts, each of which was broken into two pieces, one of which was retained for the taboot, while the other was returned to the giver, who with all seriousness carried it home as an auspicious present and divided it amongst the members of his or her family. This taboot completed the first procession. A second procession started from Kharewadi carrying a solitary taboot which was preceded by a band of music specially ordered from Gandevi, and the respectable Mahomedans of the village, including the proprietor, Mr. Ebrahim Yoosoof Monia, a member of the Municipal Corporation, Mr. Esoobbhai Tawa, an ex-member, Messrs. Esoofbhai Ebraim Monia, Mahomedbhai Ebrahim Monia, Ramzanbhai Haji Ahmed and others. The Mahomedans of Kharewadi are mostly enlightened people and there are two parties among them, the one headed by Mr. Cassambhai Mussji Munga, the proprietor of the Pariali village in Upper Damaun, object to having a taboot and refrain from taking any part in the worshipping or immersing of the Kharewadi taboot. In 1894, by the general consent of the Mahomedans of Kharewadi, the custom of having a taboot was put a stop to, but by a remarkable coincidence, immediately after the month of Mohorrum was over, Kharewadi was visited by a most virulent epidemic of cholera, which carried away a number of persons and subsided only after the Mahomedans had made a vow to continue having the Kharewadi taboot, and since then it is constructed and worshipped every year and the people are left undisturbed by cholera. The two processions made halts on the way exhibiting feats of dexterity in dancing, fencing, &c., and proceeding by the main road, *viâ* Mr. Damaunwala's garden and Machiwada in Kathevia, arrived on the sea-shore near the British bungalow, at 7 p.m., when one after another, the taboots were put into boats and taken and consigned to the high sea.

THE INDIAN LEPER ASYLUMS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—At an entertainment, given in aid of the Leper Asylums in India, at Lanouli last month, the net proceeds amounted to Rs. 207-14-0. This sum makes a considerable addition to the amounts received as subscriptions for the Mission to Lepers in India and the East, and, needless to say, is very gratefully received.

As there seems to be some misapprehension in regard to the character of the Mission it may be well to state here that it is entirely self-supporting and receives no Government aid for its own asylums, but there are several leper asylums appointed by Government which are inspected and helped by the staff of missionaries and others from time to time. To any one interested in this worthy object of their attention the secretaries will be glad to forward small books relating to the work of the Mission at the nominal cost of a few annas. However, we would recommend such persons to send a small or better still a large subscription to cover the cost of the books when applying.

The general secretary for India and the East is Mr. T. A. Bailey, American Mission, Bombay, and Miss Bapty, Cumballa Hill, acts as local secretary.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

AT an extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, held in Paris, on 26th April last, the capital of the Bank was increased by £2,000,000. The present capital amounts to £6,000,000 (six million pounds) with reserves aggregating £640,000.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round-air-tight tins of 50 from "ARMY and NAVY Co.'s STORES," Bombay.

THE SIEGE OF MAFEKING.

A *Times* correspondent writing from Mafeking, on February 14, says : In the history of the siege of Mafeking there should stand forth an event as remarkable to posterity, if, perhaps, not quite so historical, as the famous ball which was given by the Duchess of Richmond on the eve of Waterloo. It may be, indeed, a trite comparison, since its only relationship is contained in the fact that the officers were called away to the field of battle ; but, with so much uncertainty in European circles upon the conditions of the garrison, this fact and its issues tend to show the spirit with which the town is sustaining its precarious existence. Although we have some 3,000 Boers around us, with 12 different varieties of artillery, and despite the steady increase in fatalities from shot and shell which marks each day, we can yet stimulate our flagging spirits to a pitch in which a ball is accepted and welcomed as an essential to the conditions of the siege. A mere detail, yet one of sufficiently striking importance and showing how very sombre and how serious is the daily situation, will perhaps be found in the postponement of this ball from Saturday night until the succeeding evening—a proceeding which was rendered necessary by the death of a popular townsman from a 100-pound shell in the course of the previous morning. Recent Sundays have revealed a tendency upon the part of the enemy to ignore that generous and courteous concession to a beleaguered garrison which General Cronjé granted by professing his willingness to observe the Sabbath, in so much that the Boers have maintained rifle fire until 5 in the morning, commencing again at any moment after 9 o'clock at night. This Sunday was no exception, and we had the usual matutinal volleys in the morning.

Towards 8 o'clock in the evening the streets near the Masonic-hall presented an animated, even a gay, picture. Officers in uniform and ladies in charming toilettes were making their way to the scene of the festivity, each with a careless happiness which made it impossible to believe that within a thousand yards of the town were the enemy's lines. Immense cheering greeted the strains of "Rule Britannia," played by the band of the Bechuanaland Rifles, and then the dance commenced. The town danced upon the edge of a volcano, as it were ; and while it danced the outposts watched with strained eye for any sign of movement in the enemy's lines. As dusk closed in the outposts had reported to the Colonel commanding that the advanced trenches of the enemy had been reinforced with some 300 Boers ; and that their galloping Maxim had been drawn by four men to a point adjacent to our outlying posts in the brickfields, while what appeared to be the 9-pounder Krupp had been put into an emplacement upon the south-eastern front. This news Colonel Baden-Powell did not permit to become known, since he very properly wished to allow the garrison to enjoy its dance if occasion offered ; and accordingly the dance began. It was early when the enemy sent their preliminary volley whistling over the town ; in an instant the animation of the streets which had preceded the dance was apparent once more, as around the doors of the Masonic-hall a number of people collected from out of the ball-room. Officers raced to their posts as orderlies galloped through the streets sounding a general alarm. We were to be attacked, and a man can serve his guns, can ply his rifle, can stand to his post in evening pumps and dress trousers as efficiently and as thoroughly, as he can were he clothed in the coarser habiliments of the trenches. For a few minutes no one quite knew what would happen, and greater mystification prevailed as the noise of firing came from every quarter of our front. Urgent orders were issued, to be obeyed as rapidly ; Maxims were brought up at a gallop, the reserve squadron was held in readiness, coming up to headquarters at the double. The guns were loaded and trained, and within a few minutes of the general alarm the ball-room was deserted and every man was at his post.

It was a fine night and the moon was full. Here and there, silhouetted against the sky-line, those who were watching could see the reinforcements marching to the advanced trenches. There had been little time to think of anything, to collect anything, the men who were sent forward simply snatching their rifles and ammunition reserves. For a brief moment there was exceeding confusion in the forts that had been ordered to furnish reinforcements for any particular trench ; but this duty was performed so quickly, and the town was in such readiness to repel attack, that our mobilization would have reflected credit upon the smartest Imperial force. Presently there came a lull in the firing, and the ambulance wagon made its way to a sheltered point, prepared to move forward should it become necessary, I watched for a few minutes the scene in the market square, paying particular attention to Colonel Baden-Powell and his staff officers, who had congregated beyond the stoep of the headquarters office. Now and again Lord Edward Cecil, the Chief Staff Officer, would detach himself from the group to send an instruction by one of the many orderlies who, with their horses, were in waiting. It was a cheering spectacle, the prompt and methodical manner in which our final arrangements were perfected. Then the staff group broke up, and the C.S.O. explained the possibilities of the situation. The enemy contemplated an attack upon our south-eastern front, concentrating their advance upon our positions in the brickfields. If such, indeed, were the case, we could promise ourselves a smart little fight and one, moreover, at point blank range. We had so fortified our trenches in this particular quarter that, happily, there was no prospect of any disaster similar, to that which befell our arms at Game Tree. Towards midnight heavy firing broke out upon the western outposts, caused, as was afterwards proved, by the success of our native cattle raiders, who, managing to elude the vigilance of the Boer scouts, had driven some few head of cattle through their lines into our own camp. The sound of this firing drew the Chief Staff Officer to the telephone in the head-quarter bombproof, whereupon I made my way to the point against which we had assumed that the attack would be directed.

Some few weeks ago I had accompanied another correspondent upon a scramble up the river bed to what was then our most advanced position. Sergeant Currie, with a detachment of Cape Boys was holding it permanently, receiving support from Captain Fitzclarence and D Squadron at dusk. But those were early days, and since then we have worked extraordinary changes in the relative positions in the brickfield sof the Boers and ourselves. At that time the attentions of Sergeant Currie, Cape Police, were turned upon an adjacent brick-kiln, 180 yards distant, into which the enemy had thrown a strong force of sharpshooters. In time we overcame these and occupied the place ourselves, repeating the manœuvre until the chief points of the brickfields had been wrested from the enemy. As we moved to a new post we sapped until we were able to control a strong, intrenched position, and, as surely as we advanced, the Boers fell back so that Sergeant Currie's original post is now some 700 yards frm the nearest trench of the enemy. He has, however, under the direction of Inspector Marsh, Cape Police, who commands the south-easter outposts, moved forward until his old position is some 500 yeards to his rear, and is now held by Inspector Brown and a troop of the Cape Police from Division II. Other points in this quarter are 300 and 500 yards respectively from the Boers, while each one is defended by other detachments of Cape Police. This, therefore, is the composition of our forces in the brickfiels, although in the area covered by the south-eastern outposts must be included the Nordenfeldt and 7-pounder emplacement across the river, since, should the firing become too heavy, the services of these two pieces are requisitioned by Inspector Marsh, and very useful have they been upon many occasions.

It was to an old post in a somewhat new shape, then, that I made my way, a journey which amply compensated for any lack of excitement in the events of the last few days. Fitful volleys from the Boers made it impossible to walk across the section of the veldt intervening between the rear of these advanced posts and the town while at present these posts form a little colony, connected as they are now among themselves, but cut off altogether from communication with the town until the pall of night comes to shield the movements of those compelled to make their way between the town and the brickfields. Soon those who are posted there hope to see a trench constructed, affording passage at any moment with the base ; but until this happens it is a pleasant scramble, a little dangerous, and somewhat trying. The ground is rough and stony, sloping slightly in open spaces to within a few yards of the Boer lines. It is commanded in many points, and upon this particular night it seemed to suit the purpose of the enemy to play upon it with their rifles at irregular intervals. To reach the river bed was easy, to scramble up the river bed with one's figure thrown out against the skyline is better appreciated in imagination ; to put it into practice is to walk without looking where one is going, since one is continually sweeping the enemy's positions to catch the flash of the enemy's rifles. When the flash is caught, if the bullet has not it one first, it is wiser to throw dignity to the wind and oneself upon the ground. In this position, prone and very muddy, even a little bruised, I found myself, until the fierce but whispered challenge of a sentry told me that my temporary destination had been reached. At this fort there was little to betray the excitement which consumed its gallant defenders, beyond the fact that the entire post was standing to arms. With a laugh and a jest we parted, and cut across what would have been the line of fire had a fight been raging at that moment. There was a low, elongated wedge a few yards distant upon the left, against which the moon threw black shadows. It was the Boer position, and as they had been firing frequently warning to proceed cautiously was not altogether disobeyed. Inspector Marsh's post was then very shortly gained, and with this officer I passed the night.

It was 2 a.m., when Inspector Marsh turned out to make his last round before the men in his command

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

OPERATIONS IN THE FREE STATE.

RELIEF OF WEPENER.

BOERS OUTMANŒUVRED BY FRENCH.

GENERAL RUNDLE IN PURSUIT OF THE ENEMY.

OFFICIAL NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

(Compiled from the mail papers, April 21st to 27th.)

OPERATIONS under the direction of Lord Roberts have been in progress in the south of the Free State during the past week which have met with such success that Wepener has been relieved after gallantly withstanding a siege, the enemy are in full flight, and there is a possibility that they may be intercepted.

Towards the end of last week General Rundle's Division engaged the enemy near Dewetsdrop and drove the Boers from the high ground they had occupied. Thereupon General Rundle entrenched his position, awaiting the arrival of reinforcements.

Lord Roberts on Sunday despatched from Bloemfontein the Eleventh Division under General Pole-Carew, and two Brigades of cavalry under General French to assist General Rundle. The Boers were encountered at Leeuw Kop and a sharp fight resulted in our men gaining an important spur of that hill which lies on the road between Bloemfontein and Dewetsdrop. Subsequently it was found that the Boers had evacuated Leeuw Kop.

Meanwhile other columns were sent east and north of Bloemfontin, with the design, as is supposed, to cut off the retreat of the Boers. The waterworks at Sannas Post have been reoccupied, while to the north Maxwells Brigade seized the waggon-bridge over the Modder River at Krantz Kraal. Generals Brabant and Hart, coming up towards Wepener from the south, got close to the town early this week.

The result of all these movements was that Wepener was relieved on Wednesday morning, and the Boers retreated precipitately, having been completely outmanœuvred. At the same time their way of escape to the north-east via Thaba N'chu and Ladybrand does not appear to have been completely blocked. The enemy are now retiring in that direction pursued by General Rundle.

It appears that as soon as the Boers at Dewetsdrop (who were under the command of General De Wet) gave way, the enemy investing Wepener—five thousand strong under Commandant Olivier—broke up their camp and began a hurried trek towards Ladybrand. They went away unpursued. There is as yet no news of General Brabant or Hart having actually entered Wepener.

All is quiet in Natal, and news from Mafeking shows that the garrison, there is still holding out gallantly.

A Lourenco Marques correspondent says the Boer Government is collecting enormous stores of provisions in depots in the Lydenburg district—possibly with a view to a final stand being made by the burgher forces in that mountainous region.

THE RELIEF OF WEPENER.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Lord Roberts, telegraphing from Bloemfontein on Wednesday, said:—

Pole-Carew's Division reached Rhode Kop last evening without any casualties. Its advance was covered by the Cavalry and Horse Artillery, which drove back the enemy with heavy loss, several of their dead being left on the ground. The mounted troops halted for the night at Smoutfontein, and at 7.30 this morning were crossing the Modder at Valsbank, in accordance with my instructions to French to endeavour to place himself astride of the enemy's line of retreat. French's arrival near the Modder evidently, however, alarmed the Boers, for they evacuated their strong position near Dewetsdorp during the night, and it was occupied by Chermside at 5-30 this morning. The Mounted Infantry, under Ian Hamilton, drove the enemy off all the kopjes in the neighbourhood of the waterworks without any casualties on our side. The Highland Brigade marched 24 miles yesterday to support General Hamilton, and halted for the night at Kip Kraal, four miles short of Sannas Post. Brabant and Hart are still a few miles short of Wepener, and the numbers of the enemy appear to them somewhat increased the last two days, but it is unlikely that there will be much more trouble in the neighbourhood of Wepener since Dewetsdorp is occupied by our troops. I am pressing the City Imperial Volunteers battalion yesterday on their arrival at Bloemfontein. They are in fine form and look every inch workmanlike. I also inspected the 38th Company of Imperial Yeomanry, the first to reach Bloemfontein. The men turn out smart, and the horses are in admirable condition.

Bloemfontein, April 25, 3·25 p.m.—Enemy retired from in front of Wepener last night and this morning, and fled north-eastwards along Ladybrand road; their numbers between 4·00 and 5·000.

WITH GENERAL ROLE'S BRIGADES.

FIGHTING NEAR DEWETSDORP.

With Eighth and Third Divisions via Bloemfontein, April 20.—March continued to-day. At noon we encountered the enemy near Dewetsdorp. Fighting ensued, and continued till darkness. The artillery were principally engaged. The shooting of our gunners was excellent, and two of the enemy's guns were temporarily silenced. We commanding hills for miles around. The Boers are said to be in a strong position, but possibly they may retire. Our casualties were principally among the Yeomanry and mounted infantry, there being no loss of life—Reuter.

THE ENEMY RETIRE.

Wakerstroom (Orange Free State), Friday, 9 a.m.—General Rundle's division, marching steadily under great natural difficulties to the relief of the beleaguered force at Wepener, is now within eight miles of Dewetsdorp. The enemy have persistently disputed our advance, but have been gradually driven back. Yesterday we found a strong force of Boers with several guns entrenched between this place and Dewetsdorp. As our men moved against them they opened a heavy fire from rifles and guns. Our artillery replied with vigour and effect, making splendid practice upon the enemy. While the artillery were at work the mounted infantry crept round the enemy's left flank and delivered a well concerted attack which, combined with the destructive fire of our guns, compelled the Boers to fall back upon a ridge parallel with their first position, and two miles to the east thereof. We now hold the enemy's first position with a battery of artillery, the Worcester Regiment and the Imperial Yeomanry. The Yeomen did admirable work. Our casualties are small, especially in view of the important results achieved.—Central News.

Olifantspoort Military Camp, April 19, 4.30 p.m.—Yesterday Lieutenant General Sir H. Rundle bivouacked at West Dewetsdorp in touch with the enemy. The advanced scouts exchanged shots here this morning and the Boers retired. The enemy are reported to be strong in the immediate vicinity.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Wakkerstroom, April 20, 10 p.m.—The Boers were encountered at noon to-day five miles west of Dewetsdorp. There was intermittent shelling and rifle fire until in the evening our artillery practice compelled the Boers to remove their two guns and retire. An early renewal of the action is expected unless the enemy evacuates his position during the night. Our casualties are trifling.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

The Boers are believed to have vacated several positions east of Bloemfontein along the Thaba N'chu road. They are (says the correspondent of the "Daily News") apparently moving in the direction of Wepener, in the hopes of relieving the other commandoes near the Caledon River. This, however, will be difficult, in consequence of the skilful combinations directed against them by the Divisions under Generals Rundle and Chermside. Interesting development are expected.

IN CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY.

The following telegram has been received at the War Office from Lord Roberts:—

Bloemfontein, April 21.—Rundle's force came in contact with the enemy yesterday four miles south-west of Dewetsdorp. They occupied a strong position, covering the town. The Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry seized another position, which enabled Rundle to drive the enemy off and to occupy the high ground which they had been holding. Rundle advanced this morning early, and is now again engaging with the enemy. Our casualties yesterday were two men severely, and one officer (Lieut. O'Connor, Royal Engineers) and seven men slightly wounded.

BOER GUNS SILENCED.

Wakkerstroom, April 23, 9 p.m.—To-day the position remained unchanged. During the night the Boers strengthened their position against our right flank. They opened fire with a pom pom and one gun early in the morning, and occasionally fired at us throughout the day. Our artillery, replying, silenced the Boer gun on our extreme right. Sniping still continues.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Wakkerstroom, Monday, 9 p.m.—General Rundle's force still occupies the same position. To-day parties of Boers attempted to cut out some of our cattle, but the move was frustrated by the mounted infantry who drove the enemy back. Several Boer guns have kept up an intermittent fire upon us all day, but no damage has been done. Our artillery occupy several positions commanding the enemy's guns and any firing threatening to become dangerous can be kept down.—Central News.

GENERAL RUNDLE'S PASSIVE TACTICS.

Wakkerstroom, April 24 (9 p.m.)—General Rundle to-day continued to pursue his guarded and, passive tactics, which are admirably suited to perplex the Boers. The enemy are changing their positions. The Bans of the 39th Battery are under a sharp and well-directed fire from the enemy's pom-pom, to which our artillery responded on every opportunity. The Boer have, however rarely exposed themselves, but continue sniping us as usual. Gun firing has been heard in the distance south-east of our position and is probably by General Brabant's force.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Wakkerstroom, Tuesday, 9.0 p.m.—The artillery duel has proceeded all day, but with little damage to us, and apparently not much to the Boers. General Rundle is content to hold his present position and with extending his lines pending movements in other directions. The general is in constant communication with headquarters. The enemy's guns can only operate over a very limited area. Our batteries are keeping the Boers to one small ridge and they cannot advance or extend from it without coming under a heavier fire than they evidently care to face.—Central News.

FRENCH AND CAREW REINFORCE RUNDLE.

Lord Roberts has sent the following despatch to the Secretary of State for War:—

Bloemfontein, April 23, 2-50 p.m.—Rundle reports that 35 men of the 1st Worcesters are missing; 53 were seen with Wood to an outpost after dark, and only 18 returned. Their numbers and names will be reported to-day, as well as those of four men who were wounded yesterday. I despatched the Eleventh Division under Pole Carew, and two Brigades of Artillery, under French, from this yesterday, to assist Rundle. The forces reached Karriefontein without much opposition. This morning Pole-Carew's Mounted Infantry seized Leaw Kop (Leeuw Kop) a high hill a few miles north (I south) of their last night's position. The enemy evacuated it hurriedly, leaving some rifles and ammunition behind them.

THE FIGHT AT LEEUW KOP.

THE ESSEX REGIMENT SEIZE THE HILL.

Bloemfontein, April 23 (5 p.m.).—Yesterday the Eighteenth Brigade cleared the enemy who were holding a line of kopjes positioned between Springfield and Leeuw Kop. The casualties were few. The Eleventh Division and that of General French proceeded south-east to-day.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

The special correspondent of the "Standard" gives the following account of the operations under Pole-Carew and French:—

At dawn on Sunday the Fourth Cavalry Brigade rode from Springfield towards the Basutoland border, with the intention of working round the line of kopjes on the east of the Bloemfontein-Dewetsdorp road. At the same time, the 18th Infantry Brigade marched from Springfield to Rietfontein, almost due south, with a view of effecting a junction with the Guards' Brigade from Ferreira. The combined force was to clear the kopjes, and, if possible, hem in the Boers. At an early stage the cavalry came under a heavy fire from a Pom-Pom placed on a ridge adjoining Leeuw Kop. Unable to continue its march to the south-east, General Dickson's Brigade fell back to the north to await the infantry attack.

The flanking movement having failed; General Pole-Carew, with General Stephenson's Brigade, advanced in crescent form from the west and south, with the object of enveloping the kopjes. The attack began with the 84th Battery shelling the farm at Kromspruit, from whose woods our patrols had been fired on. The fire was ineffectual, and the Welsh, Warwickshire, Essex, and Yorkshire Regiments thereupon advanced in an extended line covering the west, while the Guards' Brigade took up a position to the south, with two Field Batteries and the naval guns. Sheltered by the rocks, the enemy opened a heavy fire from rifles and their "Pom-Pom." Our men advanced over the open ground in splendid style, by a succession of short rushes, flatting prone while pouring in their volleys. The approach of darkness threatened to leave the Boers in possession, but just before sunset the Essex Regiment gallantly pressed forward and drove the last of the enemy from Paarde Kraal, a bold spur of Leeuw Kop.

RETREAT OF THE BOERS.

ANOTHER ABUSE OF THE WHITE FLAG.

Leeuw Kop, April 23.—General Stephenson first established contact with the enemy, whom he shelled from a donga. Pressing forward, he drove the enemy from a kopje forming the right wing of the Boer defence, the kopje being taken by the Welsh regiment. The Canadians on approaching a house which was flying the white flag, received a heavy baptism of fire, and lost two horses. The Boers shelled Colonel Alderson's corps, who made a wide movement round Leeuw Kop, which was on the extreme left of the Boer position. When the 85th Battery opened fire the Boers removed the gun. This morning Leeuw Kop was found to have been evacuated. The Boers were not in great force. Their retirement will probably result in the evacuation of the kopjes commanding the waterworks. General French arrived last night with a brigade of cavalry, and now takes command.

Later.—The Boers when they fled moved some distance along the sky-line and afforded a good mark for our artillery, who planted a number of shells with splendid accuracy among the retreating enemy. Owing to a deep spruit the Artillery were unable to join the right flank in time to reply to the Boer gun, which shelled our Mounted Infantry vigorously and undisturbed. The enemy's shooting was very bad. It is stated that General de Wet holds the Waterworks strongly. The enemy, who held the Leeuw Kop position, yesterday trekked in an easterly direction. General French has sent the Cavalry out to the south. Apparently the Boers are not holding a strong position anywhere in the near vicinity.—Reuter.

GENERAL FRENCH IN PURSUIT OF THE BOERS.

Bloemfontein, Tuesday, 4-55 p.m.—Yesterday, General French's outposts came in contact with the Boers, with whom they were twice engaged near Leeuw Kop. On each occasion the enemy retired immediately pressure was brought to bear. A very hot fire was kept up on the retreating Boers, who lost several men. General French, with the cavalry, is following up his success vigorously. He is pushing the Boers before him, and giving them no rest.—Central News.

A "Times" telegram from Leeuw Kop says: The enemy have fallen back in a north-easterly direction, having observation posts on the eastern extremity of the kopjes, from which they have opened fire at long range on our cavalry advance guard. The Lancers Brigade is pushing on with all rapidity to another Paardekraal, eight miles west of this, from which the Leeuw Kop range can be effectually turned. Here it is intended to expedite getting into touch with General Rundle's command.

THE WATERWORKS RECAPTURED.

Bloemfontein, Monday, April 23 (5 p.m.).—General Pole-Carew's force occupied the waterworks with light opposition. The 8th Infantry Brigade then moved towards Leeuw Kop, which is in the line of march to Dewetsdorp. This is a rather high hill very suitable for defensive purposes. It was found to be occupied by the enemy, who had thrown up entrenchments, and who met the advance of our infantry with a brisk rifle fire. The troops secured good cover and the British artillery opened on the enemy's position. While their trenches were being thoroughly shelled, the 4th Cavalry Brigade under Major-General Dickson, worked round the enemy's left flank. The artillery with Dickson's Brigade got too close to the Boer position, and came under a vigorous fire from the Boer Pom-Poms. The artillery had to withdraw under rifle fire with the loss of two killed and three wounded. After heavy shelling by our Artillery of the Boer position the Infantry advanced against the enemy. It was almost nightfall; before the Boers were driven from their last position on the hill at Leeuw Kop, their final resistance being of a half-hearted nature. The whole position is now in our hands. It is not anticipated that there will be much further opposition here. Our foes of yesterday are trekking eastwards in large numbers.—Central News.

Bloemfontein, April 24, 9.15 a.m.—Major-General Smith-Dorrien occupied the waterworks this morning. The cavalry held a position commanding the hills and met with only slight opposition. No casualties are reported, and the lines of Communications are secure. The enemy retreated eastward.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

General Ian Hamilton's successful reconnaissance in the neighbourhood of the waterworks is thus described by the special correspondent of the "Standard":—The Third Corps of Mounted Infantry, with a Field Battery, left Springfield on Monday, with orders to occupy Boesmans Kop, and feel the way cautiously towards Sannas Post.

Finding that the Boers had evacuated Boesmans two days before, General Hamilton took the position, and sent two officers' patrols in the direction of Sannas Post and Waterval Drift. Both patrols were fired upon, one having a narrow escape, from a farmstead overlooking the drift where Colonel Broadwood's convoy was ambushed. The patrol, however, found an excellent breakfast there. Deciding to advance to Sannas Post, General Hamilton sent 140 of the New South Wales Lancers to occupy a square kopje a mile from, and commanding Waterval Drift. There was some sniping, and the Boers brought two small guns in the evening from the hills east of the Modder and shelled the waterworks, whence a party of Mounted Infantry had retired on Monday morning. It is reported that 3 000 of the enemy are entrenched on the hills to the south east. The sole damage to the waterworks is the removal of the oil ring valves of the pumping engines.

THE ADVANCE ON DEWETSDORP.

THE BOERS OUTMANŒUVRED.

Dewetsdorp, April 25, 5 p.m.—Owing to the approach of General French from the north and General Rundle's persistent shelling the Boers relinquished their positions last night, retiring with their guns in a north-easterly direction. Generals French and Rundle joined hands east of Dewetsdorp this morning. General Rundle is pursuing the enemy in forced marches.—Exchange Telegraph Company.

Dewetsdorp, April 24.—At daybreak to-day the whole force advanced, General French leading. The Boers held a long kopje on the left of the advance. From this kopje extended a long semi circular ridge with a broad top. General French sent a squadron of the 9th Lancers to seize the ridge. A strong party of the Boers galloped round from a high kopje to secure it before the Lancers came up. The enemy arrived at the further edge of the plateau just after the Lancers had seized the nearest edge. Heavy firing ensued. General French ordered two Pom-Poms to reinforce the Lancers. The enemy attempted to sweep along the top of the ridge, but were driven back by a heavy Pom-Pom fire from the plain. Meanwhile the reinforcements had arrived and the Boers were obliged to flee across the plain. They were followed by the two Pom-Poms on the ridge. Soon afterwards General Pole-Carew followed.

Later.—To-day's operations afforded an excellent example of entirely new tactics. General French, engaging the enemy on their right and front, left the Boer main kopje, a long broad, slightly rounded hill, to be dealt with by General Pole-Carew, who, advancing with a few of Roberts' Horse, exactly located the Boer position, shelled it vigorously, and leaving at the base a containing line of the Warwickshire regiment calmly moved the whole of his baggage and the rest of his force right in front of the Boers over the ridge previously seized by General French without the loss of a single man. As the head of the column approached the ridge which had been occupied by General French the Boer guns opened fire, but they stopped shelling immediately two guns of the 85th Battery appeared. From the top of the ridge the enemy could be clearly described streaming away across the flat. At the same time the enemy rushed off from behind their main position. They took their baggage and guns, but kept well out of range. General French is now some miles in advance, and is nearing the Boer main position. The Boers who fled to day appeared to be going towards the north-east.—Reuter.

BOERS EVACUATE THEIR POSITIONS.

Dewetsdorp, April 25, 4-30 p.m.—The enemy evacuated their position here last night. General French, coming from Bloemfontein, cut the Boer communications to the north of the town, fighting an action at Rooi Kop. The enemy, who were commanded by Generals Botha and De Wet, retired to the north-east. The artillery is pursuing. General French is clearing the position here.—Reuter.

Dewetsdorp, April 25, 5 p.m.—General French entered Dewetsdorp to-day. It is reported that 6,000 Boers passed through the town last night to avoid General French's attack in their rear.—Reuter.

GENERAL RUNDLE IN PURSUIT OF THE BOERS.

Dewetsdorp, Wednesday (3 p.m.)—The Boers who at fall of darkness last evening had maintained their position before General Rundle took fright during the night and trekked hurriedly towards the north. When day dawned this morning the Boer positions were completely evacuated, and General Rundle ordered a general advance. By midday the British had occupied Dewetsdorp. Boers, however, had not secured much of a start, and General Rundle with a force of Mounted Infantry, pressed on in pursuit of the enemy. The pursuit was maintained for some distance. The members of the Boer ambulance stated that our artillery fire during the past two or three days was very deadly. A considerable number of Boers were killed by our shells and about fifty wounded. Up to midday, when Dewetsdorp was occupied, not a shot had been exchanged to-day between General Rundle's forces and the Boers. We are now in communication with the British force under General French on our left front.—Central News.

THE CHANCES OF THE BOERS ESCAPING.

Dewetsdorp, Wednesday, 4-50 p.m.—It is confirmed that the enemy became scared by the near approach of General French's column, and thereupon determined to evacuate their strong lines. Dewetsdorp was seen to be abandoned soon after daylight, and our scouts reported that the enemy were trekking towards the north-east to the number of several thousands. Immediately after their departure had been confirmed, our troops were ordered to occupy the evacuated positions. We now hold the western line of communications thoroughly, and at the point our men have so far advanced that there is only a small loophole whereby the enemy can escape from the net that is rapidly being drawn round them. General Rundle's force is still in pursuit of the enemy. The Boers, hampered with waggons and guns, are unable to move quickly but, on one other hand, their line of retreat through mealie bush ground lending itself splendidly to rearguard defensive action, and preventing our cavalry from being employed to advantage.—Central News.

DUTCH FARMER SEVERELY PUNISHED.

Reprisals are being made on such farmers as are found aiding the enemy after tendering their submission. A Dutch farmer, named Richter, whose farm was converted into a laager for defence during the engagement at Leeuw Kop on Sunday, has been severely dealt with in consequence of the hostile acts done a his farm under cover of the white flag. His property has been confiscated, his farm burnt, and he is himself a prisoner in our hands.

BRABANT'S ADVANCE.

THE FIGHTING AT BUSHMANS KOP.

The special correspondent of the "Standard" who is accompanying Generals Brabant and Hart in their march from Aliwal North to Wepener has sent to that journal some interesting despatches. Before leaving Rouxville, on his advance north-wards, General Hart issued the following proclamation:—Take notice, Inhabitants of Rouxville and all Concerned,—You are allowed to remain in occupation of your homes in peace and quietness, subject to your proper behaviour always as non-combatants in this war, and your obedience to such rules as the officer I appoint to command here may find necessary to make at such a time. such rules will not be for oppression, but for precaution; and I hereby direct him, and all troops under his command, to treat you with all due respect and kindness. But if, in my absence, you commit, abet, or screen any act of hostility towards the troops of Her Majesty the Queen, not consistent with the honourable customs of war, such as those of the behaviour of inhabitants considered to be non-combatants, I will, in due time, certainly inflict upon you and this town such penalty as will force you to regret your transgression."

A Boer commando left Zastron on Monday week in the direction of Wepener. Before leaving the Commandant compelled a number of unwilling burghers to join the fighting force by threats of confiscating all their property. The march hither from Aliwal North has been most trying. The roads are in a terrible condition, and the country is full of swamps and rocky passes. The transport, however, has surmounted all difficulties successfully, and splendid work has been done by all ranks. The men are in excellent health and spirits.

THE BOER FLANK TURNED.

The Border Horse, approaching Bushmans Kop from the south last Saturday, drew a heavy fire from the Boers along the whole front. Our men at once took shelter in a donga at the base on the hill, and kept up a musketry duel, which lasted from three o'clock until the approach of darkness. Eventually, the troopers got away under cover of night. The casualties were four men wounded.

On Sunday the infantry, under General Hart, advanced against the position. A feint as a direct attack was made by placing the guns in front of the hill, and shelling it for a considerable time, as though preparatory to an advance. Simultaneously, the principal portion of General Brabant's force was sent round to the right, by a wide detour, to turn the enemy's left. The guns were then placed on a commanding knoll, four thousand yards eastward of the kop, and an effective shell fire was begun. The enemy replied with two guns and a Pom-Pom, but by four o'clock were effectually silenced.

Shortly afterwards large bodies of the enemy were seen to be in retreat along the road to Wepener. Their strength was probably about 2,000. A number of them remained on the kopje till dark, in order to command the waggon road, but General Hart decided to bring the transport on by a slight detour to the east. All ranks did excellent work in the engagement. The New Zealand Rough Riders had their baptism of fire, and expressed themselves delighted at being in action.

WITHIN EIGHT MILES OF WEPENER.

Masaru, April 23.—The enemy withdrew from Bushmans Kop last night, and throughout to-day they have been slowly retiring before the advance of Generals Brabant and Hart. It is reported that the British force will halt for the night within eight miles of Wepener.—Reuter.

SEVERE FIGHTING NEAR BOSHOF.

LORD METHUEN'S FORCE ATTACKED.

Boshof, April 21.—A column of Lord Methuen's force was fiercely attacked yesterday by a strong body of the enemy with several guns near this place. The enemy were successfully held in check, and the large convoy which the column was protecting passed safely through. There were some casualties on the British side. The enemy's loss is believed to have been severe. The convoy was part of Lord Methuen's field force which has been ordered to return from Swarts Kopje to Boshof.—Reuter.

Boshof, April 21.—The convoy extended over six miles. The covering force took up a position on a kopje some three miles distant from the retiring line. The Boers to the number of 2,000, with two guns and one Pom-Pom, opened a heavy fire, and fought throughout in a most determined manner. The enemy on one occasion advanced to within 300 yards of the kopje where our men were concealed.—Reuter.

METHUEN'S FIGHT NEAR BOSHOF.

THE BRITISH LOSSES.

Lord Methuen's force at Zwartkopjesfontein returned to Boshof on Friday, and during its retirement was attacked by a Boer force estimated at 2 000, with guns, but the attack was repelled with inconsiderable loss on our side, and the convoy of 136 waggons attached to the column was brought safely into Boshof. Our casualties (says the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent) were two killed, five wounded, and eleven prisoners, three of whom were wounded, all Yeomanry. Six of the wounded belonged to the Kimberley mounted Corps. The honour of covering the rear was shared by both corps. Our ambulance party went out to bury the dead on Saturday, and met the Boers, who admitted that their force was over 2 000 strong, under the command of Commandant P. A. Cronje, son of the captive at St. Helena, and Field Cornet Douthwaite. The "Times" correspondent had a conversation with Messrs. Cronje and Douthwaite. The latter stated that the reason for the assembly of the Boer near Boshof was that General Douglas's flying column, by proceeding to Buffendam, suggested that Lord Methuen was about to operate towards the east. Great regret was expressed that this was not done, as the Boers believed that they would have defeated the column. Douthwaite complained that he had not changed his clothes for a fortnight. The Boers were all most friendly, and joined reverently in the funeral service. The Boer commando occupies strong positions about Spitzkop, some eight miles north-east of Boshof.

BOERS IN NORTHERN NATAL.

Ladysmith, Tuesday, 8-30 p.m.—A report from trustworthy native sources states that the Boers have beaten up considerable reinforcements from the Harrismith district of the Free State, and that they are massing near Tintwa Pass. The Boers are complaining of the cold and the inclement weather in the mountains. The enemy's cattle and horses suffer severely. It is said that the Boers are contemplating an attack upon General Buller in order to drive the British back, and to secure a more sheltered camping ground at the foot of the Biggarsberg.—General News.

Boer Camp, Glencoe, April 24.—On Sunday a scouting party surprised a body of 300 British from Ladysmith, captured two men, and put the whole body to flight.—Reuter.

NEWS FROM MAFEKING.

The following telegram from Lord Roberts was issued by the War Office to-day:—

Bloemfontein, April 25, 2-35 p.m.—Good news from Baden-Powell up to April 10. McLaren much better, and all wounded doing well. The Boers captured several native women trying to escape from Mafeking, but these were turned back after being stripped and sjamboked.

DEPRESSION IN THE GARRISON.

Lady Sarah Wilson, in a message to the "Daily Mail," dated Mafeking, Monday, April 9, says:—Our bread is now made entirely of oats and is full of husks, which causes a good deal of illness. There are many cases of nervous prostration among the garrison, as well as malarial typhoid. News arrives to-day reporting the check to the relieving column. This is a disappointment. Months ago some of our people ordered carriages to drive south. Last Friday thirty-three Fingoes and Baralongs went out to recover their cattle, which had been looted by the Boers. They were betrayed by unfriendly natives to the enemy, who surrounded them while asleep in large numbers and shot them all, giving no quarter. A 1-pounder Maxim was also turned on them at short range, and only one escaped to tell the tale. The natives are now mad for revenge, and will be very difficult to control. On Saturday twenty 100lb. shells were fired into the town, and almost as many to-day. Quick-firers are heavily bombarding the native stads. The siege has now lasted 178 days. The casualties among the combatants to the end of March are 335 killed and wounded.

The "Times" correspondent in Mafeking also has a message under date of April 9. The absence of definite views of the presence of the relief column is (he says) depressing the garrison, whose spirits go up and down like a thermometer. Just now they are below zero, since, though profoundly interested in the movements for our relief, we have no material evidence that the column is nearer to-day than it has been at any period since the war began. A general impression exists doubting the sincerity and earnestness of the endeavour to assist the beleaguered town. The signs of the siege continuing to the end of May, which appeared yesterday, are producing strong reactionary effects. If the town people could receive assistance from the Commander-in-Chief and relief by the middle or by the third week of April, brighter days would be in sight. It is hard to accept the efforts of Colonel Baden-Powell to buoy up the people by optimistic predictions in view of the entire absence of proof that the southern column is anywhere north of Vryburg.

DESPERATE FIGHT BETWEEN BOERS AND FINGOES.

There has been a striking fight between a party of Fingoes from Mafeking out cattle raiding and the Boers. Reuter's correspondent in Mafeking sends the following graphic account of the incident:—

Two Baralongs arrived in the native stads, and offered to show any party of cattle raiders where a good haul could be made with comparative safety. On hearing this, twenty-five Fingoes determined to make an effort to capture the prize, and started out eager for adventure. They were armed chiefly with old muzzle-loading rifles, only one or two of them having breech-loaders. Their joy, however, was short-lived. The treacherous Baralongs led them into a trap where they were surrounded and attacked by a Boer patrol. So well did the Fingoes fight that the Boers, though they outnumbered the natives, were compelled to draw off and await reinforcements. Seeing that escape was impossible, the Fingoes fell back to a kraal, the only cover obtainable. The Boers brought up another hundred men with a Maxim-gun and a one-pound Maxim Nordenfelt, and, surrounding the kraal, opened a murderous fire.

There was no question of surrender. The leader of the natives, a tall, spare man named Indabazitt, rallied his men for their last fight, as Alan Wilson did on the Shangani. From the rising to the setting sun those twenty-five Fingoes, armed with obsolete rifles, fought a grim, desperate fight. From their two machine guns and Maussers the Boers poured a ceaseless fire into their midst, whilst the one-pound Nordenfelts shells cracked all round like fireworks. The Fingoes fought till their ammunition was exhausted, and then the Boers killed them to a man. Of the whole party only one, who was wounded, escaped by hiding among some reeds.

On the following day Commandant Sheman sent a letter under a flag of truce to Colonel Baden-Powell, complaining that the British commandant should employ barbarians to raid cattle. To this Colonel Baden-Powell replied that raiding by natives was unauthorised, and added, I would point out that there are a number of natives about the country in a destitute condition owing to their homes having been burnt and their cattle stolen by your burghers, and it is only too probable that they have taken the law into their own hands to endeavour to obtain food. Of this I have warned your Honour before. For their acts I must decline to be held in any way responsible. It appears that in the fight the Fingoes killed six Boers and wounded a great number. Had they possessed a larger supply of ammunition they would no doubt have inflicted heavier execution; but the expedition, being unauthorised, had been unable to procure more.

PROVISIONS TILL THE MIDDLE OF MAY.

Reuter's correspondent adds:—We have water, food, and ammunition enough to last us till the middle of May, but on a scale only sufficient to keep body and soul together. If we must hold out much longer we shall hardly be able to use more than a ration a day. The people of Mafeking have not held public meetings. They have not grumbled, and they have never dreamt of surrender, but they are very, very weary of it all.

We still keep the Boers practically out of rifle shot of the town, and only an occasional stray or spent bullet reaches the Market Square. The enemy never succeed in taking our works, whereas we have steadily enlarged the perimeter of our defence and driven them back day by day by means of our forts, galleries, and advanced trenches.

CARRINGTON'S ADVANCE.

WILL HE BE ABLE TO RELIVE MAFEKING?

Reuter's representative has received from a well-informed source the following expression of opinion regarding the supposed possibility of Sir F. Carrington's force relieving Mafeking:—

In view of the report that Lord Roberts has asked the garrison at Mafeking to hold out until May 24, many persons have jumped to the conclusion that that is the date by which Sir F. Carrington may effect a junction with Colonel Plumber and the joint force be available to relieve the beleaguered garrison. Having marched over the route in question, I can only say that this view is unduly optimistic. The primary object of the Rhodesian field Force is not the relief of Mafeking, but the defence of Rhodesia against a northerly advance of the Boers, and the safeguarding of the Bechuanaland Protectorate. That this precaution was justified is proved by Cronje's recent statement that after the fall of Kimberley the Boers intended to attack Rhodesia. It must be remembered that there are only two means of escape for the Boers. They must either retreat into the mountains to the south bordering on Rhodesia or to the west in the Gemsbok spruit. The latter, being practically a waterless desert for a great portion of the year, would most certainly not be chosen, and a movement of the Boers to the Zoutpansberg range would prove a serious menace to Rhodesia. Although this country is not so difficult as the Maloppos, it would be a very serious matter to dislodge the enemy from these mountains.

It was in view of this contingency and for the protection of Rhodesia that an additional force was asked for, and there was no idea at the time that on the arrival in Rhodesia of the force Mafeking would still unrelieved. Mafeking, however, still being besieged doubtless the question of finding everything possible to relieve the town has entered into Sir F. Carrington's plans—but it is unwise to be too optimistic on this point. The relief of Mafeking from the north must be regarded as a doubtful and difficult task, and it is practically certain that by May 24, no large body from Sir Frederick Carrington's force can reach Colonel Plumer. The only force that could possibly get to Mafeking by that date would be that which may have already arrived in Rhodesia. In view of the arrival of the Rhodesian Field Force large camps were laid out some time ago at Marandellas and Charter, two important centres on the road towards the frontier, and here were collected immense quantities of stores, oxen, mules, etc. About 2,000 men of Sir F. Carrington's army have reached Beira, and are probably now at one of these two camps, where a considerable halt will be necessary for purposes of organisation and transport arrangement. The remainder of his force are not due to reach Beira for some weeks. From these camps to the railway terminus at Buluwayo is a march of 280 miles over a good road and through a well-watered country. Short as this may be apparently, it is nevertheless a long distance for an army to march. From Buluwayo the railway is open to Gaberones, sixty miles north of Mafeking, but here again it should be noted that the line is a single one; that it is already very much occupied with supplying Colonel Plumer's column, and that its supply of rolling-stock is limited. It is even possible that Sir F. Carrington's force will have to march from Buluwayo while the stores, etc., are conveyed by rail. Add to all this the fact that Sir F. Carrington's force is a heterogeneous one, and that every detail connected with it has still to be organised, and it will be seen that it is not wise to expect too much so far as relieving Mafeking is concerned.

GUARDING THE PORTUGUESE FRONTIER.

The Lourenco Marques correspondent of the "Daily Mail" telegraphs that nearly eight hundred Portuguese troops landed on Saturday from a transport with the object of reinforcing the garrison on the Transvaal frontier. Preparations have already been made for stationing two hundred men at Ressano Garcia, on this side of Komati Poort, in place of the handful now posted there. The boundary line is nearly two miles on this side of the bridge, just outside Ressano Garcia Station. The Boers have a commando of 250 men under Commandant Winterbach stationed on the other side of the bridge with a sentry-box on this side. At night a patrol comes from the Portuguese side and the bridge is barricaded. No trains run after sundown. On the Portuguese side there are only fourteen soldiers, consequently any recruits for Pretoria who cannot get passports here go to Ressano Garcia, and have no difficulty in walking through the Portuguese lines. They are immediately given passes by Commendant Winterbach, who generally comes over for drinks to Ressano Garcia in the afternoon, no drink being sold in the Transvaal. Thus two escaped prisoners who were stopped here had got through Ressano Garcia. Possibly the increased Portuguese garrison may improve matters, but the Portuguese soldiers frequently succumb to fever and take little interest in the smuggling of men or ammunition.

THE WESTERN BORDER.

BOERS AT FOURTEEN STREAMS

BOMBARDED.

Warrenton, April 25.—The British artillery heavily bombarded and Boer camp yesterday with shrapnel and lyddite, driving the enemy from their position with considerable loss. There were no casualties on the British side. Dr. Coalis, while tending sick women in the village and carrying a Red Cross flag, was fired on.—Reuter.

Warrenton, April 26 11.10 a.m.—All is quiet here. Four more alleged rebels have been apprehended.—Reuter.

Kimberley, April 25.—Colonel Mahon, the Duke of Teck, and B. Squadron of the Kimberley Mounted Corps under Major Rogers, returned to Kimberley from Boshof to-day.—Reuter.

THE TRIAL OF THE SUNNYSIDE REBELS.

SENTENCES.

The 37 Colonial rebels captured at Sunnyside by Colonel Plumer came before the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court of Cape Colony on Monday, charged with high treason. Great interest was felt in the case, which is (says the "Standard's" correspondent) the first State trial for high treason held in the Colony.

Mr. Burton, counsel for the prisoners, before the plea was taken, applied for the postponement of the case, on the grounds that radial feeling was running so high at the present time that a fair and impartial trial in Capetown was impossible; and also of the absence of material witnesses.

The Hon. R. Soloman, the Attorney-General for the Crown, strongly opposed the application, which he said was not on the part of the prisoners bona-fide. He could produce affidavits showing that the witnesses whom the prisoners desired to call were in the field in arms with the Republican forces against the Queen.

After a lengthy argument, Mr. Justice Buchanan refused the application and expressed his approval of the action of the Attorney-General in bringing the prisoners to trial before the Supreme Court of the Colony where the probability of a fair trial was greater than in the country districts. Prisoners' counsel emphatically protested against the decision of the Court, and, throwing up his brief, left the building.

The prisoners refused to plead, and the Judge accordingly ordered a plea of "Not guilty" to be entered. During the evidence the prisoners maintained a sullen silence, and declined to question the witnesses.

The Judge, in passing sentence, commented strongly on the conduct of prisoners' counsel in relinquishing the case, which he described as unworthy of the traditions of the English Bar. The evidence, however, was so clear that even the highest skill could not have broken it down. The Judge proceeded to point out to the prisoners that, living under the protection of the Queen, and enjoying the largest political liberties of any people in the world, they had deliberately invited the enemies of their country into their country and though cautioned that they were not forced to fight, had chosen, to take up arms, not for the Queen, to whom they owed allegiance, but for the Queen's enemies. The three ringleaders against the prisoners were sentenced to five years imprisonment; four youth's to six months', and six to twelve months, and the remainder to three years' imprisonment.

Capetown, Tuesday Night.—The members of the Afrikander Bond are bitterly angry at the result of the trial of the Sunnyside rebels. Mr. Hofmeyr, writing in "Ons Land," mak

THE EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE LEAVE AND PENSION RULES.

THE following is a copy of the letter addressed by Mr. J.S. Heyman on behalf of the Calcutta and London Committees of the European Civil Services Association, with reference to the redress of certain grievances in the rules regarding leave and pension, which had not been removed by the Government of India in carrying out the recommendations of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the grievances of the Uncovenanted Services, and with regard to which Sir Horace Walpole has written the letter appearing in our leader columns.

To the Right Honourable Lord George Hamilton, M. P., Secretary of State for India in Council
India Office, Whitehall, S. W.

My Lord,—I am directed by my Committee to acknowledge the receipt of your Assistant Financial Secretary's letter, dated 12th August, 1897, regarding the questions of the Leave and Pension Rules of the Civil Officers of the Government of India other than those in the Indian Covenanted Civil Service, and declining to reopen the discussion on the points raised in my letter of the 6th July, 1897 because your Lordship sees no sufficient grounds for doing so. As your Lordship's answer to the representations made in my letter of 6th July, 1897, pointed distinctly to the insufficiency of the grounds on which your Lordship's reconsideration was prayed for, and did not imply any indisposition to examine and to give due weight to any further reasons which might be adduced by the Services in support of their appeal, my Committee on receipt of the Assistant Financial Secretary's letter made a careful revision of the arguments previously advanced, and collected some additional facts in support and illustration of their case. In inviting your Lordship's attention to the case as now submitted, the Committee believe that they are asking for an equitable adjustment of the regulations affecting pension and furlough in accordance with the spirit and intentions of the Select Committee of 1890.

2. I am desired to assure your Lordship that the members of the Services concerned are deeply grateful for the important concessions already granted, the majority of which they fully admit are sufficiently liberal, and all they could reasonably expect. But the two points mentioned in my letter of 6th July, 1897, are (the Committee desire me to submit respectfully to your Lordship) not only of very great importance, but, as they venture to urge for the reasons which hereafter appear, will be found on examination to come fairly within the spirit and intention of the findings of the Select Committee of 1890, when read in connection with the concessions made by the Indian Government subsequently to those findings. I am respectfully to ask your Lordship's consideration of the fact that the concession now in question have already been granted to some members of various departments; that the reasons for granting them to those members appear to be equally applicable to others; and as the cost of granting them to those who now pray for them is inconsiderable, my Committee earnestly trust that your Lordship will reconsider your decision not to reopen the discussion.

3. The two points referred to are:

(a) The grant of four years' leave in thirty years' service to count as service for pension, instead of two years as at present.

(b) Some extension of the grant of the additional pension of 1,000 rs. per annum.

4 As regards (a) I am first to observe that the opinion of the Select Committee of 1890 (Resolution 5) was expressed in these words:—

5. "That some period of furlough should in all cases count as service for pension."

This resolution laid down in general terms a principle the application of which to the various classes of officers in the European Services was left to the equitable determination of the Indian Government; and the manner in which it has been applied forms, this Committee would respectfully submit, a legitimate subject of representation by those who are affected by it. Formerly the period of active service for pension was thirty years; and allowing for four year' furlough, an officer had to serve thirty-four years before he could retire on pension. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Select Committee, the Indian Government has conceded that two years' leave in twenty five years' service for retirement on medical certificate shall be allowed to count as service for pension. This boon is gratefully appreciated. But my Committee request me to submit, to your Lordship that, with regard to longer periods of service this recommendation has not been extended to its logical results, since only the same period of leave is allowed to count in the full thirty years of service required for retirement without medical certificate. This necessitates a total service of from thirty-two to thirty-four years in all, as European officers can seldom do without from four to six years leave in so long a service. My committee very respectfully submit that this is too long a period. It was so regarded by the Select Committee in 1890, even without the evidence of the medical officers who were prepared to prove it. The evidence also of Sir Henry Waterfield before the Committee went to show that the highest official opinion both in the Government of India and at the India Office concurred in regarding the thirty years' service in India as too long for Europeans without relief by a modicum of furlough. (See Q.Q. 2291-2294; 2301-2303; 2305-2308-9.)* That had, in fact, been already recognised in the case of certain officers; and an extract from a despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State, "generally stating that it is impolitic to cause an invidious distinction between officers doing perhaps the same duty, and, at any rate, receiving the same salaries, merely because they belong to different classes," was laid before the Committee, and undoubtedly was in their minds when they suggested that some period of furlough should in all cases count as service for pension. It is submitted that in making the recommendation the Committee had no idea of suggesting that between similar cases there would be any discrimination as to the amount of pension which should be awarded, nor is it to be supposed that they contemplated that such a rule should be applied otherwise than equally to all classes. But, in point of fact, the principle has been practically admitted in relation to certain branches of the Service, and disregarded in others. Four years in thirty is already allowed to officers of the Geological Survey, to most officers in the Forest Department, and to all Public Works Department and Telegraph Officers who were recruited in Europe. My Committee respectfully urge that they are not asking for anything which is not consistent with the report of the House of Commons Committee or which cannot be based on principles recognised by the Government.

5. It cannot have escaped your Lordship's observation that the limited establishment of Europeans in the service of the Government of India, are, apart from the special circumstances of war, famine, and pestilence, being steadily subjected to an ever-increasing strain by the natural expansion of the field of legislative and administrative action; that it is of first importance to maintain this European contingent of administrative officers at a high standard of physical and mental efficiency, and that an essential condition of such efficiency for the great body of European Officers in the Indian Service is that they should take an adequate amount of leave. Beyond all, it is desirable, and indeed imperative, to encourage the largest possible number of men of the longest experience to remain in the service of the Government and preserve their efficiency at the highest point in the latter years of their career, and it is suggested that nothing could more effectively conduce to this end than such a concession as that now asked for.

6. As regards (b) in para 3, originally an Uncovenanted Officer's pension was half his salary, and officers accordingly received pensions in proportion to the value of their appointments when in the Service. Subsequently these pensions were limited to 5,000 rs. a years, which represented a gradually diminishing quantity in sterling as the gold value of the rupee fell. The hardship of this was recognised, and as the result of the recommendations of the Select Committee of 1890, the pension stated in rupees became subject to conversion into sterling at the fixed rate of 1s. 9d. to the rupee, which gives 437l. 10s. a year to those entitled to 5,000 rs. This concession was of very great value, and has been highly appreciated. There still, however, remained the anomaly of an officer holding an appointment of little responsibility in India becoming entitled to the same pension as an officer holding one of the highest responsibility. In order apparently to remove this difficulty a further concession was made granting an additional pension of 1,000 rs. a year to Heads of Departments. This concession, however, my Committee respectfully submit, does not entirely meet the case, because, of the very few appointments given in the list as entitling an officer to the additional pensions, several are held by Covenanted or Military Officers, and in some cases are practically reserved for them. The result of this is that in some departments no officer can become eligible for the higher pension, however responsible and arduous his duties may be, and an officer whose average salary on retirement is 833-1-3rs is eligible for the same pension as one whose average salary is 1,500 rs. or higher. For example, an officer of some Department with only light responsibility, who has never risen to a higher salary than 850rs. a month, is now entitled to the same pension as a Deputy-Inspector-General of Police with his heavy responsibilities on 1,500 rs. or an Uncovenanted Commissioner of a Division in a non-regulation province on 2,500 rs. per month.

My Committee do not desire to suggest specifically how this difficulty can best be met, but they are of opinion that either the number of appointments eligible for the higher pension might be increased, or that the pension might be regulated by the pay an officer draws in India. In either case the extension of the scale of pension mentioned in Article 714 (b), Civil Service Regulations, to the whole service, namely an additional 1,000 rs. a year to those drawing salaries of 1,100 rs. a month and upwards would involve an inconsiderable expense. It may be mentioned that the number of appointments of 1,100 rs. and upwards ordinarily held by Uncovenanted officers is about 120 only.

8. My Committee respectfully desire to point out that the concessions they now ask for are not of the nature of fresh concessions but rather an extension, to all doing similar work, of concessions already granted to some, and that this would be in accordance with the views expressed by the Select Committee of 1890. An Appendix is attached which brings out a few of the anomalies that at present exist.*

9. My Committee trust that your Lordship will, on a consideration of the case now brought forward, be able to grant the concessions asked for; but, if not, they earnestly solicit that you will consider the advisability of appointing in India a mixed Committee of officers of the different services, including members of the Indian Civil Service, such as was appointed in 1886, to consider and report on the matter. Such a Committee would be in a position to give a full and impartial opinion, and its recommendations would remove any further grounds of complaint on the part of Uncovenanted Officers.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient Servant,
(Signed) J. S. HEYMAN.
Secretary, European Civil Service Association,
London Committee.
45, Pall Mall, London, March 31, 1899.

APPENDIX C.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LIST A.

Officers who are the heads of the Accounts Branch, Public Works Department, and Financial Advisers to Local Governments and Administrations and Railway Administrations, and who have been specially selected for promotion to and above the rank of Examiner, 3rd class (corresponding with superintending Engineers of the Public Works Departments, Executive Branch). All these officers are practically "Heads of Departments," and hold the most responsible of the independent charges.

These officers can only retire after *thirty years'* total service, of which twenty-eight years must be active service in India. Two years' furlough only out of India is in their case allowed to count as service for retiring pension out of a total service of *thirty years*.

None of these officers are entitled to the special additional pensions of 2,000 rs. as Accountant-General Public Works Department or of 1,000 rs. as Examiner 1st, 2nd, or 3rd class under a(i) and b (ii) respectively of Article 714 Civil Service Regulations.

Rank.	Pay.	Total Service. yrs. mos.
A Examiner 1st class	1600	29 4
B Do do	1600	27 4
C Do do	1600	28 8
D Do (temporary)	1600	27 3
E Do do	1600	26 6
F Examiner 2nd class	1350	26 10
G Do do	1350	25 4
H Do (temporary)	1350	24 2
I Do do	1350	19 11
J Do do	1350	31 0
K Examiner 3rd class	1100	25 3
L Do (temporary)	1100	22 8
M Do do	1100	32 10

LIST B.

Officers originally appointed to the Public Works Department as Civil Engineers from Coopers Hill College, but who have joined the Accounts Branch and worked in it for years. With the exception of the 1st (who is now Agent, Burma Railways company) none of these officers have as yet been promoted to the rank of Examiner 3rd class (corresponding with Superintending Engineer of the Public Works Department). These officers may be, and in some cases have been, attached to offices of which the head is an officer of List A.

These officers can retire after a total service of *twenty years*, of which eighteen years must be active service, *i.e. two years'* furlough out of India in twenty years is allowed to count as service for the first optional retiring pension of 4,000 rs. per annum.

If these officers elect to retire after twenty-five years' total service on a pension of 5,000 rs. they can reckon *three years'* furlough out of India as service, *i.e.* they can claim this pension after a residence in India of twenty-two years.

These officers are entitled to the special additional pensions detailed in Article 714 Civil Service Regulations, i.e. 2,000 rs. extra as Accountant-General Public Works Department, and, 1,000 rs. extra as Examiner 1st, 2nd, or third class,

Rank.	Pay.	Total Service. yrs. mos
1 Examiner 2nd class (temporary rank)	1 50	23 9
2 Ex I V class 1st grade	950	21 9
3 Ex I V class 2nd grade	800	17 10
4 Do do	800	18 10
5 Do do	800	17 10
6 Do do	800	17 10
7 Ex class I V (new classification)	800	15 9

* Appendix C.

THE AGRA BANK AND ITS SERVANTS.

THE "Financial News" of April 21st writes:—At the meeting of the Agra Bank shareholders which passed the formal resolutions for liquidation a strong endeavour was made by Mr. Jeremiah Lyon and other gentlemen to secure that some adequate provision should be made out of the assets for aged and pensioned members of the staff who would be reduced to penury, or its neighbourhood, by the winding up of the undertaking. In the end, the directors were authorised to bring forward at the confirmatory meeting a resolution providing for reasonable compensation to past and present employes who, from age or other causes, are unlikely to be able to find fresh employment. We hope the shareholders will receive this resolution in a spirit of generosity, remembering that the investor who loses some of his money loses only a part of his income, while the servants of the bank lose all their livelihood. Those familiar with the hardships which befell the staffs thrown on the world by the failures of Australian banks some years ago will understand the need for generous consideration in the case of the Agra Bank.

On April 26th the same journal published the following editorial:—On Saturday last we referred to Mr. Jeremiah Lyon's attempt to get proper compensation for the employes of the Agra Bank—and attempt which issued in a resolution of the shareholders authorising the directors to bring forward at the confirmatory meeting a proposal for making such provision. It now appears, from a circular sent out by the directors, that their notion of reasonable compensation is a payment "not exceeding in any case an amount "equal to one year's salary"; and, in view of probable opposition to the voting of such a contemptible scheme of compensation, the directors are asking shareholders for proxies. We trust that shareholders will not give their proxies, and that if some of them have already done so, they will demand a return of the same. As evidence of the incapacity of the directors to appreciate the common duty of employers we may mention that the late accountant of the bank, who retired upon a pension after forty-two years service, has recently had that pension stopped; and other instances of a like character might be quoted. We cannot think, that the shareholders of the Agra Bank will care to associate themselves with a policy of meanness and injustice to their old servants.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, April 27.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt C P Thompson B
Mr A Ross B Cov
Mr A M B Irwin B Cov
Mr F H Harding B Cov
Mr H V Lovett B Cov
Mr C F Manson B
Mr C L Toussaint B
Mr D J Clancey B
Mr J F Vanrenen B
Mr T H Biggs B
Mr M H Beattie B
Mr H R Warner B
Mr C C Hatt B
Mr S H Burton B
Mr L Davidson M Cov
Mr C Peddie M
Mr W C de Morgan M
Mr C H Jopp Bo Cov
Lieut Col J W Wray
Lieut Col W F H Grey
Lieut Col E C C Sandys
Lieut Col C E Yate
Lieut Col C J Roberts
Major G S Korrich
Major H K Harley D S O
Capt J J Truscott
Capt N G Woolyatt
Capt E H F Finch
Capt C J Windham
Capt S Lethbridge
Capt H L Showers
Honorary Capt W Viney
Lieut A N D Fagan
Lieut R St J Gillespie
Lieut F H Norie
Honorary Lieut G Curtis
Engineer S H Stevenson R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major R E S Davis I M S B 2 mo furl
Capt E Barnes B 1 mo and 27 days' furl
Mr H V Reynolds B Cov 4 mo furl
Mr A T Pringle M 2 days' furl
Mr C H Jopp, Bo Cov, priv leave commuted to fur on private affairs for 9 mo
Mr F Wright Bo 2 mo M C
Mr A David on Bo 1 mo and 4 days' M C
Sub-Lieut F V de Burgh R I M 3 mo

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major R R Weir I M S B
Major R E S Davis I M S B
Mr A T A Shaw B Cov
Mr C L A Rouillard B
Mr T T Logan M
Major F Wadeson

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

* Appendix A.

† Evidence of Mr. C. Rivett Carnac, Q. 396, Appendix B.

THE USE OF GOVERNMENT CHURCHES IN INDIA.

THE India Office has now issued in the form of a Blue-book the "papers relating to the use for Presbyterian and Wesleyan services of garrison churches in India which have been consecrated for the service of the Church of England." The matter arose originally out of certain modifications of the regulations of September 10, 1860, which were communicated by the Secretary to the Government of India (Mr. J. P. Hewitt, C.I.E.) to the Bishop of Calcutta (Dr. Johnson) on March 25, 1898. The preamble referred to the recent increase in the number of Wesleyan soldiers as being sufficient to justify the extension to them of the privileges already given to Presbyterians. The proposed rules were as follows, and the Metropolitan was request d to give his views on them:—

(1.) A church provided by Government for the use of Protestants may be used for the services of the Church of Scotland and the Wesleyan Church and for the services of any other denomination to which the Government of India may from time to time make the rules applicable.

(2.) The use of the church shall be permissible both to Scotch chaplains on the regular establishment and to Presbyterian and Wesleyan ministers officiating with troops.

(3.) It shall be necessary to obtain the consent of the Bishop of the diocese in each case.

(4.) The Bishop or the Church of England chaplain or clergyman of the Church of England performing the duties of chaplain shall, under the Bishop's instructions, fix the hours at which the church shall be made available to the Presbyterian, Wesleyan, or other congregations.

(5.) The care of the church and church furniture, and the expenditure and control of the church establishment shall remain exclusively in the hands of the chaplain or clergyman of the Church of England performing the duties of chaplain.

(6.) The Bishop of the diocese may withdraw his assent to use the church for the worship of any congregation other than that of the Church of England whenever he shall think fit.

(7.) If in any case dissatisfaction is felt with any order passed under these rules either as to the use of a church by a congregation not belonging to the Church of England or as to the hour at which it is made available for the use of such congregation, the senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland or the general superintendent of the Wesleyan Church, as the case may be, may bring the matter before the Lieutenant-General of the command through the general officer commanding the district, and the Lieutenant-General shall then, if he considers this necessary, communicate with the Bishop in order, if possible, to arrange the matter with him. Should the senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland or the general superintendent of the Wesleyan Church, as the case may be, be dissatisfied with the arrangement made between the Lieutenant-General of the command and the Bishop, he shall be at liberty to ask the Lieutenant-General that the matter may be referred for final decision to the Local Government.

The Bishop of Calcutta in his reply submitted that the preamble contained certain entirely new conditions, and that the inclusion of "members of such other denominations of Christians as may from time to time be designated by the Government of India" went much further than any previous action. He particularly objected to the last clause of rule 7, which gave an appeal in case of dissatisfaction to the "final decision" of the Local Government. To meet this, further modifications were introduced, under date June 17, 1898. Rule 7 now laid down that.

Should the senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland or the general superintendent of the Wesleyan Church, as the case may be, be dissatisfied with the arrangement made between the Lieutenant-General of the command and the Bishop, he shall be at liberty to ask the Lieutenant-General that the matter may be referred for final decision to the case of churches situate in cantonments and provided solely for the use of soldiers to his Excellency the Commander-in Chief and in the case of other churches to the Local Government.

On January 19, 1899, Lord George Hamilton, having received the draft resolutions from the Indian Government, together with the proposed rules, forwarded to the Viceroy the following letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury:—

I have had an application from the Indian Bishops to ask for a careful consideration of the lately issued regulations concerning the use of the consecrated churches belonging to the Government by Nonconformists.

Such a use has hitherto always been limited by requiring the consent of the bishop in every case. The new regulations take this away, and there seems nothing in them to prevent the churches being used by bodies calling themselves Christian but holding doctrines quite outside the Christian faith, Unitarians for instance, or the like. This would be felt by the clergy as a very serious matter.

These churches belong to the Government, but they were consecrated with the consent of the Government, and the very words of consecration limit the use of them to services of the Church of England. I am not sure that this does not constitute a legal bar to their use as proposed, since it seems that the Government by allowing the consecration accepted a distinct trust; but without raising the legal question, surely there is a moral obligation of some weight.

Yours faithfully, F. CANTUAR.

Dr. Weldon had become Metropolitan of India when the Indian Government replied to Lord George Hamilton on April 27, 1899. The new Bishop approved of the draft resolution, but suggested that their application should be confined to Presbyterians and Wesleyans, and that "the ultimate appeal in any case of disagreement should be to the Metropolitan instead of to the Local Government or the Commander-in-Chief." In this the Indian Government announced its concurrence, with the exception of the late Sir William Lockhart, who disagreed on the ground that "there is no assurance that Dr. Weldon's successors may hold the same liberal views as he."

The Blue-book then proceeds to give the circular addressed by the Metropolitan to the Bishops and clergy of India in May, 1899, in which he urges the Anglican chaplains to show to Presbyterians and Wesleyans that, "While we jealously guard our Churchmanship we do not forget our common Christianity." The views of a deputation from the Church of Scotland are given, as presented to the Secretary of State on June 21, 1899, and two days later Lord George Hamilton intimated that he was taking legal advice on "the legal effect of the act of consecration"—the real crux of the question. In September, 1899, he wrote to the Viceroy in Council suggesting that, where needed, proper separate accommodation should be provided for Presbyterian troops, in reply to which, on October 26, 1899, the Indian Government pointed out that nine separate places of worship had been provided in various parts of India for Nonconformists, and that statistics were being asked for "to determine at what stations additional accommodation is needed, and on what scale." Papers 12 to 15 give further correspondence between the India Office and the Rev. Dr. Marshall, convener of the Church of Scotland Committee, on the work of that Church in India, which was forwarded to the Viceroy by Lord George Hamilton, who at the same time wrote as follows:—

In paragraph 8 of your letter you refer, for my opinion, the course to be adopted in the case (1) of edifices which are not consecrated, and which it is not intended to consecrate, and (2) of churches which it is intended to consecrate after completion. I agree with your view that in the former case the building should remain under the control of the local officers of Government, and not of the ecclesiastical authorities. As regards the latter, I concur with you in thinking that were the intention is that the church on completion shall be consecrated, it should be treated after completion and before consecration as a consecrated church; but I would add, in view of the difficulties which have arisen, that it seems to me undesirable in military stations to which British regiments are likely to be sent to consecrate any churches which may hereafter be provided to the exclusive service of the Church of England, except where separate provision exists, or may hereafter be supplied for meeting the requirements of Presbyterian and Wesleyan worship.

Your Excellency will notice in Dr. Marshall's letter the General Assembly's statement of what they claim to be "reasonable facilities" for the use of a consecrated church by Presbyterians," and will doubtless consider, in consultation with the Metropolitan, whether any extension of these facilities beyond the holding of parade service is practicable.

The matter is brought to its present conclusion by the following letter from Sir Horace Walpole to Dr. Marshall, dated March 27 1900:—

I am directed by Lord George Hamilton to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 8th March, 1900, on the subject of the use for services of the Church of Scotland of garrison churches consecrated for the services of the Church of England.

His lordship has already, in the letter which he caused to be addressed to you on March 14, replied to your previous communication on February 24. He now observes with pleasure that you express satisfaction on behalf of your committee, with the contents of the previous letter which, by his direction, was addressed to you on the 21st February. He is, as you are aware, very anxious that sufficient church accommodation should be provided, under proper conditions, for all Scottish soldiers serving in India, and he trusts that this may before long be accomplished. But he is not able to undertake to propose legislation with a view to remove consecrated churches from the control at present vested by law in the Bishop; nor can he accept as necessarily accurate your description of such churches as "built by Government for the use of all Protestant soldiers," or as having been consecrated "when the full legal effect of consecration was not apprehended."

The remainder of your inquiries will, his lordship believes, be found to be sufficiently answered in the papers which are about to be presented to Parliament.

I am, &c.,
(Signed) HORACE WALPOLE.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE.*

ADMIRALTY, April 14.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22 1870 and Jan 29 1900:—Naval Instructors H Goodwin M A and T O'Connor M A have been placed on the Retired List at their own request.

April 17.

Royal Naval Reserve—The following gentlemen have been appointed assist engs:—J C Stoddart, D Donaldson, W H Tomkins.

April 19.

In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Orders in Council of Feb 22 1870, Aug 5 1875 and July 16 1895:—Capt S A Johnson has been placed on the retired List of his rank.

April 21.

The undermentioned acting sub-lieuts have been confirmed in the rank of sub-lieut in her Majesty's fleet:—G C Pigou, G F W Grayson, R H Waring, C R Blane, S T H Wilton, L D Fischer, A E Hawkesley, J L W Allison, M H Anderson, A M Stancomb. The undermentioned sub-lieuts have been promoted to the rank of lieut in her Majesty's fleet:—G C Pigou, C R Blane, L D Fisher, Clerk E P Jones has been promoted to the rank of assist paymr in her Majesty's fleet.

April 23.

Clerk A C Roe has been promoted to the rank of assist paymr in her Majesty's fleet.

WAR OFFICE, April 20.

1st Life Guards—The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—F H W Carden to complete establishment R V L Lloyd-Phillipps vice H C Keith Fraser, promoted.

6th Dragoon Guards—A M S... gentlemen to be second lieut on augmentation.

20th Hussars—The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts:—K M Woolcombe vice H Street seconded; J S Crawley vice G M R A Swiney promoted.

21st Lancers—Squadron Sergt Major J W D Thomson from 20th Hussars to be riding master with the honorary rank of lieut vice Honorary Capt W H King transferred to Royal Horse Guards.

THE IMPERIAL YEOMANRY.

F M Madan Esq late capt and honorary major 3rd batt the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt) to be lieut with the temporary rank of lieut in the Army.

LORD STRATHCONA'S CORPS.

The surname of Major G W Cameron Canadian Militia who was appointed to lieutenancy in the "Gazette" of March 6 1900 is as now stated and not as described therein. G T Stevenson gentleman to be vet officer with the temporary rank of vet lieut.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—The undermentioned capts to be majors:—G H Geddes on augmentation; A S Dunlop brigade major; C H Kilner and E M Lachlan on augmentation. The promotions of the undermentioned capts are antedated as follows:—E B Ashmore to Feb 19 1900 vice A M A Lendrum missing; B Lambert to March 1 1900 vice F T Ravenhill appointed adj; H B Downing to March 10 1900 on the Seconded List; J G Dennis qua to March 10 1900 vice A W Curtis deceased. Lieut H N St J Maule to be capt on augmentation; Second Lieut W P S Jones to be lieut; Second Lieut R E Fitzgerald-Lombard from the Dublin City Art; and H S Jackson gentleman to be second lieuts.

Royal Garrison Artillery—The undermentioned gentlemen to be second lieuts:—A J Sutor A L Routh Capt H L N Boynon to be adj vice Capt W H Robinson who has vacated that appointment.

FOOT GUARDS.

Grenadier Guards—Second Lieut E H Weller-Poley to be lieut vice F L V Swaine seconded.

Coldstream Guards—Second Lieut F S Winnington from 7th batt the Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own to be second lieut in succession to Lieut H W Studd prom.

Scots Guards—Lieut the Hon G H Macdonald from 3rd batt the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders to be second lieut on augmentation.

REGIMENTAL DISTRICT.

Brevet Col P H Murray from lieut col half pay to be col to command the 4th Regimental District the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regt vice Col E H Fitzherbert placed on half pay.

April 24.

General Sir N B Chamberlain G C B G C S I Bengal Inf to be field marshal.

7th Hussars—Capt C E G Norton is seconded for service on the Staff.

10th Hussars—The promotion to the rank of lieut of Second Lieut the Hon F W Stanley is antedated to Nov 5 1899 on augmentation. The undermentioned second lieuts to be lieuts:—C S Lakeld vice H F Dallas-Yorke deceased; the Hon W G S Cadogan vice C W H Crichton a prisoner of war; the Lord Howard de Walden vice the Hon D R H Anderson-Pelham a prisoner of war.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Superintending Clerk J Hunter to be lieut District Officer on augmentation.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—The undermentioned capts to be majors on augmentation:—R E L Radcliffe G Humphreys H F Askwith G F White Capt C J U Morris is seconded for service in South Africa. Supernumerary Capt R J G Elkington to be capt vice O H Kilner promoted. Supernumerary Capt A J Battine to be Capt vice C J U Morris. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—H Spencer vice G H Geddes promoted. A E Wardrop on augmentation; D E Forman vice R FitzMaurice appointed adj; J H W Johnstone vice C C Unlacke; C Ramsden on augmentation; N E Tiney vice E M Lachlan prom. Supernumerary Second Lieut G L Johnstone to be second lieut on augmentation. W A Murray gentleman to be second lieut. The undermentioned capts to be adjs:—H C C Unacke vice Major A L Walker who has vacated the appointment on promotion; A F R Thomson vice Capt J F N Birch who has vacated the appointment.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Capt H E Cadell is seconded for service on the Staff. Lieut T M Kough is seconded for service as an adjt of Volunteer Art. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—T M Kough on the Seconded List; J H Keogh vice G W J Orr seconded; E V D Riddell vice F W Dent; P Suther instructor of in range finding; J J Hanks instructor in range finding; G H C Wilkins on the Seconded List; H N B Hollinshead on augmentation. R S Mackay gentleman to be second lieut. The undermentioned capts to be divisional adjs:—F W Dent vice Capt C H Ziegler who has vacated the appointment; W C Curme vice Capt J C Burnett who has vacated the appointment.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Capt H Broke to be major in succession to Lieut Col and Brevet Col F Gosset retires; Capt J S Purvis to be major in succession to Lieut Col and Brevet Col C Hoskyns placed on half pay. The undermentioned lieuts to be capts:—P Maud to complete establishment; O T O'K Webber vice H Broke.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment)—Major J M Gawne to be lieut colonel vice Brevet Col M C Crofton placed on half pay.

The King's (Liverpool Regiment)—Sergt Major P Hackett to be qrmr with the honorary rank of lieut augmentation.

The Norfolk Regiment—Major A C Becher to be lieut col vice J L Govan dec; Sergt Major P Coglan to be qrmr with the honorary rank of lieut vice honorary Capt W Halpin retire.

The Suffolk Regiment—Second Lieut A L Allen to be lieutenant.

The Lancashire Fusiliers—Lieut C W Maclean to be capt vice C H Hicks missing.

The Cheshire Regiment—Major E B C Graham to be lieut col vice Brevet Col W F Curteis made supernumerary under Article 103A Royal Warrant May 30 1899.

The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles)—Supernumerary Lieut A H Wood to be lieut vice W H Barton prom.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Major R C A B Bewicke Copley to be lieut col vice Brevet Col G G Grimwood ret.

ROYAL GUARDS RESERVE REGIMENT.

Lieut Col and Col A Broadwood from half pay to be lieut col. To be majors:—Major T H H Bradford Atkinson Reserve of Officers; Major H Goulburn Reserve of officers. To be capts:—Capt the Hon H Amherst Reserve of Officers; Capt the Hon J B Campbell Reserve of Officers Lieut F W Ramsden Reserve of Officers to be lieut Major J W A Drummond Reserve of Officers to be adj Qrmr and Hon Lieut J H Hall Reserve of Officers to be qrmr.

ROYAL HOME COUNTIES RESERVE REGIMENT.

Lieut Col H T W Allatt Reserve of Officers to be lieut col. To be major:—Major H M Williams ret pay.

To be capts:—Capt C Hervey-Bathurst Reserve of Officers; Capt F F Mellows Reserve of Officers; Capt R J B Parkinson Reserve of Officers; Capt R W C Vyvyan Reserve of Officers. C H B Westmacott gentleman late second lieut. Princess Charlotte of Wales's Royal Berkshire Regt to be second lieut with the temporary rank of second lieut in the Army. Capt C F Randolph Reserve of Officers to be adj.

NAVAL.

Appointments, &c—Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension of £150 a year vacant by the death of Admiral T H Mason.

Capt John Phillips has been awarded the additional Greenwich Hospital pension of 80l a year for officers retired from the Active List of staff captains Royal Navy authorised by her Majesty's Order in Council Jan 29 1900.

Fleet Paymr J St J Wagstaffe has been awarded the Greenwich Hospital pension of 50l a year vacant by the death of Paymr in Chief G F Norman.

April 21—Captain—G A Giffard to the Charybdis and as commodore second class during Newfoundland fishery season to date April 18.

April 24—Lieutenant—H T G Stack to the Charybdis N to date April 21.

Surgeon—J G Watt to the Esk additional and for recommissioning to date April 23.

Medical Practitioner—B Connolly to be surgeon and agent at Bar of Lough and Bannow to date April 23.

April 24—Commander—H V W Elliott to the Collingwood to date May 1.

Lieutenants—S B Evans to the Pheasant N to date April 21 and A E H Maresceaux to the Rambler as 1st to date April 28.

Lieutenant R N R—W N Bagg to the Excellent and Vernon for short course G and T to date April 28.

Sub-Lieutenants R N R—A C L Ellis, R M Pope and H C V Chesthan as acting lieutenants and H Calder and W Lamb Kelly acting to the Excellent and Vernon for short course G and T to date April 28.

Fleet Engineers—J R D Johnson to the Pembroke for the Polyphemus unda'ed; and F G Whittaker to the Vivid for the Ballerophon; and W Cook to the Rome to date April 23.

Chief Engineer—E G Guyatt to the Pyramus undated.

Assistant Engineers—C J Greene to the Pembroke supernumerary undated; M C Johnson temporary and E H Marshall to the Duke of Wellington supernumerary to date April 24.

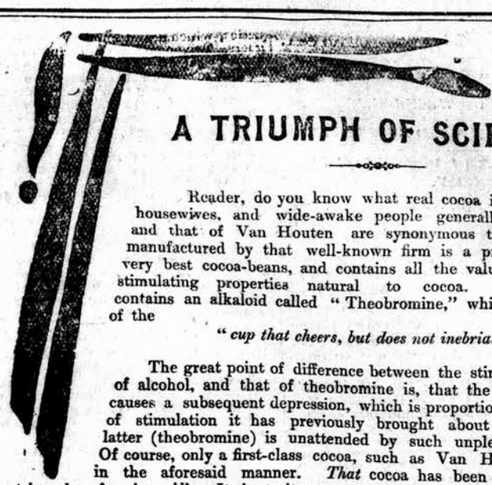
Probationary Assistant Engineer—F W Sparrow to the Pembroke supernumerary undated.

Assistant Clerks—C Prior and J C Spalding to the Charybdis additional to date April 21.

April 25—Lieutenants—T F T Michell first S F S Rotch N E H Bate and S G R Neville to the Pyramus undated; C L P Lewin to the Majestic to date April 24; and F E M Roe to the Vivid for the Phaeton to date May 11.

Mid shipman—E Cuime Seymour to the Revolution to date April 25.

Inspector Machinery—J A Smith lent to the Crescent temporary to date April 21.



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"cup that cheers, but does not inebriate."

The great point of difference between the stimulating properties of alcohol, and that of theobromine is, that the use of the former causes a subsequent depression, which is proportional to the amount of stimulation it has previously brought about; the use of the latter (theobromine) is unattended by such unpleasant after-effects. Of course, only a first-class cocoa, such as Van Houten's, will work in the aforesaid manner. *That* cocoa has been described as "A triumph of science!" It is quite pure, extremely soluble, and easy of assimilation and digestion by the weakest stomach. It costs but a trifle, being less than one farthing per cup; and it is the simplest drink to make ready, of the whole catalogue of possible beverages. It smells so good, and tastes so delicious, that when you try it you will certainly exclaim: "Ah! indeed, it *is* a triumph of science!"

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IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE ....Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 12 0	PEKOE ..... "	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG ..... "	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE ..... "	1 4 0	SOUCHONG ..... "	0 10

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GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits:

DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
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IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.

TRADE MARK: "Flash Light."

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 2½ oz. of oil, which cost 1¾ pies per hour per burner.

Especially adapted for *up-country use*, where gas is not available.

Each Welsbach Mantle gives 250 Candle-power.

Especially suitable for lighting large areas, viz. :—

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New Era in Cod Liver Oil Manufacture.

We are indebted to recent scientific researches for the revelation of the no less surprising than important fact, that of all the Cod Liver Oil hitherto produced not a particle has been really pure, even when claimed to be "the purest"; however pure the source, the oil *must* by the present system of manufacture always be contaminated with decomposition products of its own fats, hence the nauseating and "repeating" properties.

With full knowledge of the cause Peter Möller soon found the remedy, and having remodelled his factories in accordance with the requirements of the new discoveries, he has now adopted a new system of manufacture which, for the first time in the history of this invaluable remedy, produces *the* pure oil, very different from other oils: easy to take, easy to digest, and quite free from the tendency to create unpleasant eructations.

THIS NEW OIL IS KNOWN AS

PETER MOLLER'S HYDROXYL-FREE COD LIVER OIL.

The Lancet, June, 8th, 1895:—"It is now known that Cod Liver Oil can be prepared, not only free from objectionable taste, but also *free* from the *tendency* to cause *unpleasant eructations*." This latter very disagreeable property has been removed by MÖLLER'S NEW PROCESS.

The Chemist and Druggist (London), May 1st, 1897:—MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—"It would be difficult to speak too highly of this oil; the taste marks the advantage of the hydroxyl-free process, one could not tell it to be an oil. The absence of eructation we have again tested and proved."

OF ALL CHEMISTS.

"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR

THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
RESTORES THE HAIR.
PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
ARRESTS THE FALL.
STRENGTHENS THE ROOTS.
REMOVES DANDRUFF.
ALLAYS ALL IRRITATION.

Full description and directions for use in 20 languages supplied with every bottle.

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SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of ***Anæmia, Debility*** *and* ***Convalescence,*** *to* ***young women, children*** *and the* ***aged.*** *Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

NOIR & Cie, Sole Agents for *Madras*. PHILLIPS & Co, Agents in *Bombay*.
PREPARED BY: CLÉMENT & Cie, *Valence* (Drôme, France).

ESERVE YOUR TEETH

and teach the Children to do so, by using

CALVERT'S

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER

Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.

THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.

THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.

CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE

6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.

AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.

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AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS

New Meat Extract Label.

The genuine Liebig Company's Extract is now labelled with the initials of Liebig's Extract of Meat Co. in addition to the blue signature

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The new label is intended to assist the public in distinguishing between the Company's Extract and the many imitations with which the Company has no connection.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT.

Ideal Milk

Enriched 20 per cent. with Cream.

STERILIZED— NOT SWEETENED.

A Perfect Substitute for Fresh Milk.

Superior in quality to every other brand of Unsweetened Milk.

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IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT

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A Simple Remedy for Preventing & Curing by Natural Means

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, Constipation, Thirst, Skin Eruptions, Boils, Feverish Cold with High Temperature and Quick Pulse, Influenza, Throat Affections, and Fevers of all kinds.

SMALL-POX, SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease. "I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During this time I have not been ill for a single day, and this I attribute to the use of Eno's 'Fruit Salt,' which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be over estimated."—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

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CAUTION.—*See capsule marked* ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' *Without it you have a WORTHLESS IMITATION.*

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

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For Itching

Face Spots.

For Itching. Face Spots.
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For Itching. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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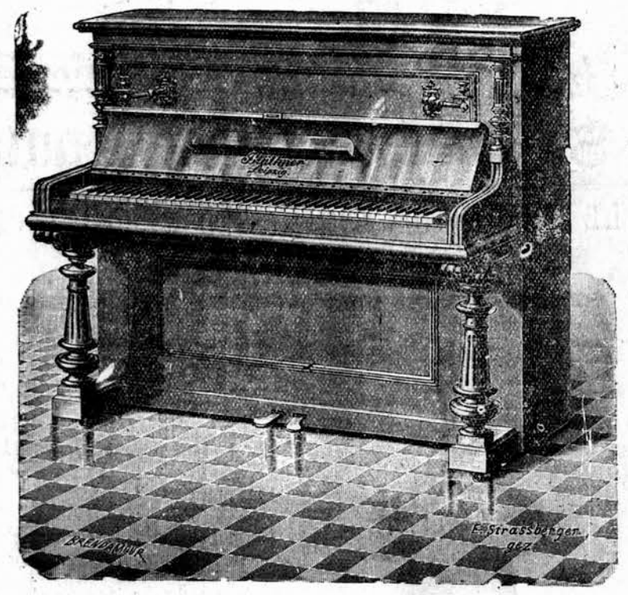
THE SWEETEST TONED PIANOS IN THE WORLD.



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THESE "INDIAN MODEL" UPRIGHT PIANOFORTES contain the BLUTHNER Steel Cupola Frame cast in one solid piece; the BLUTHNER Perfect Repetition Action with its wood-work cased in Metal and held in position by Metal Standards; Indestructible Hammers with the Hammer-felts wire-riveted to their Stems; Compressed and Extra-Screwed Sound-board; Metal Bridges throughout the entire Scale; and Three Strings to each note. The External Case-work is constructed of Solid Mahogany Ebonised, with all joints secured by screws, bolts, etc.

VERTICAL.—Height 4 ft. 3 in.; width 4 ft. 9 in. *Cash* Rs. 985.

On the Hire System { For 12 months Rs. 92-0 per month / For 24 " Rs. 48-12 "

OVERSTRUNG.—Height 4 ft. 3 in.; width 5 ft. 2 in. *Cash* Rs. 1,100.

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The Grand Pianofortes.

THE "INDIAN MODEL" GRAND PIANOFORTES contain the BLUTHNER Double Cupola Steel Frame, with Capo d'Astro Bar cast in one Solid Piece; Metal Agraffes throughout the entire Scale; the BLUTHNER Double Repetition Action, with Metal Action-Standards; Indestructible Hammers with the Hammer-felts wire-riveted to their Stems; Compressed and Extra-Screwed Sound-board; Overstrung Scaling with Three Strings to each note; and the BLUTHNER Integral External Casing of Ebonised Solid Mahogany constructed in a continuous circuit round each Instrument without break or intersection.

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ALIQUOT.—Length 6 ft. 3 in.; width 5 ft. 1 in. *Cash* Rs. 1,850.

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DITMAR'S DINING ROOM HANGING LAMPS.
DITMAR'S CENTRAL DRAUGHT HANGING LAMPS.

DITMAR'S DRAWING ROOM TABLE LAMPS.
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DITMAR'S HALL LAMPS FITTED WITH POWERFUL CENTRAL DRAUGHT BURNERS OF 100 TO 300 C. P.

DITMAR'S DRAWING ROOM BRACKET LAMPS.
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DITMAR'S HOUSEHOLD AND TRAVELLING LANTERNS.

ARE SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER MAKE.
THEY ARE CHEAPER THAN OTHER LAMPS.
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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 5, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.